FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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NEWS AND COMMENTS.

A torpedo boat was successfully transferred by rail from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol a little while ago, and a number of others will now be sent in the same way to the Black Sea fleet.

A recent expert estimate of the extent of the anthracite coal fields in the United States places their contents at 11,921,400,000 tons. The annual production averages 45,000,000 tons, at which rate the supply would last some 265 years.

A statue of Lord Byron, by two French sculptors, Chapu and Falguieres, has been unveiled by King George of Athens. The poet is represented advancing with outstretched arms to meet Greece, who holds out to him a laurel crown.

At the Pasteur Institute in Paris 1,520 persons were treated last year, of whom but two died, the smallest proportion yet attained. In ten years 17,337 persons have been inoculated, 85 of whom died. Nearly a third of the patients last year came from Paris and its neighborhood.

Vienna is to lose the Wien, the little river from which the city derives its name. It had for some time been used as an outlet for sewage and often caused damage by overflowing, but will now be covered over. Reservoirs have been built to which the water will be drawn during freshets.

At the International Medical Congress to be held in Moscow in 1897, French will be recognized as the official language. Papers may be read in any other European languages, but the discussions must be in Russian, French or German. This decision has made English doctors angry, and they talk of not attending the Congress.

About one hundred and fifty letters awaited Dr. Jameson on his arrival at Plymouth, England. Many of them contained offers of marriage. One was from a lady of good position, who asserted that her friends considered her still handsome, but she was the mother of two marriageable daughters. She informed Dr. Jameson that he could have his choice of the three.

Lorenzo Faginoli, who saved Garibaldi's life in 1849 by hiding him in the swamps near Ravenna, after he had been obliged to leave his dying wife in the retreat from Rome, has just died at Revanna. Garibaldi and he from their hiding place saw the Austrian soldiers march by with Ugo Bassi and the other patriots they had captured, who were soon after tried by court martial and shot.

Switzerland has called for a meeting of the countries that took part in the Berne Conference, to decide on a metric standard for gauging screws. The slight deviations between the pitch and thread of screws made by English standards from those made by the metric scale form a serious obstacle to the real adoption of the metric system in countries obtaining machinery from England.

The Atlanta negro ascensionists, called locally "flyaway negroes," who expected to be taken up to heaven on March 6 last, and gave away most of their earthly possessions in anticipation of the event, have received notification from somewhere that the flight has been postponed for seven years. Many of them are in pretty severe straits as a result of the completeness of their faith.

The alumni of the University of Virginia are making an earnest effort to purchase for their Alma Mater the Hertz library of Greek and Latin philology collected by the late Prof. Hertz, of the University of Breslau, for his own use in philological work. They have already raised $3,500 among themselves for this purpose, but need $1,200 more. For this they make an appeal through a committee headed by Prof. Thomas R. Price, of Columbia.

Oil burners on a system invented by an engineer named Cuniberti have been put into all the new Italian war ships and have also been adopted by the German government. The fuel used is not crude petroleum, but petroleum residum, which is more economical and has the advantage of not producing smoke when burnt. The British Admiralty is about to experiment with liquid fuel on the new fast cruiser Gladiator.

The following are the total net receipts at the ports since September 1, 1895: Galveston, 484,941 bales; New Orleans, 1,579,641; Mobile, 193,576; Savannah, 694,102; Charleston, 265,602; Wilmington, 162,040; Norfolk, 292,-005; Baltimore, 37,983; New York, 86,512; Boston, 107,377; Newport News, 13,693; Philadelphia, 35,143; West Point, 139,512; Brunswick, 66,774; Port Royal, 63,139; Pensacola, 9,414; Texas City, 52,929. Total, 4,638,443.

At Thursday's meeting of the House Naval committee they decided to recommend the construction of four battleships and fifteen torpedo boats. The battleships will have a displacement of about 11,000 tons and shall cost not to exceed $8,750,000 each, exclusive of armament. The appropriation to begin the work on the battleships will be in keeping with the amount which Secretary Herbert stated he could expend next year for that purpose.

The town of Wenatchee, Wash., is to be moved two miles from its present location to a point on the bank of a river. It is a pretty fair sized town, too. All the buildings will be moved in the usual way to the new location. There is not an adequate supply of water where the town now stands, and in addition the citizens are incensed at the avarice of the owners of the present town site, who have fixed the price of property at a very high figure.

The present strength of the insurgent army is close to 43,000 men. Cubans themselves estimate the number of men in the field as high as 60,000 men, but even if unarmed camp followers, men in charge of provision trains, etc., were counted, it is doubtful if that number could be found actually in service. There are thousands of Cubans who would willingly cast their lot with the patriot army, but lack of arms and ammunition prevents. The commander-in-chief is now in Matanzas, and the others have reinvaded Havana province. The distribution according to provinces is: Havana, 16,000; Matanzas, 8,000; Santa Clara, 6,500; Santiago, 5,500; Pinar del Rio, 3,900; Camaguey, 1,500. Total, 32,800.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The King of Abyssinia reviewed his army in the presence of the Italian officer, Major Salsa, 100,000 well armed soldiers being present. ——Another ineffectual ballot was taken in the Kentucky Legislature Saturday; a stampede to Carlisle was expected, but did not take place. ——At Moberly, Mo., Abe Rothschilds pleads guilty to forgery; he is wanted in nearly every State in the Union for swindling. ——Several columns of Spanish troops are in pursuit of Gen. Maceo. ——The gold withdrawals from the treasury Saturday amounted to $204,500. ——A member of the lower house of the Kentucky legislature introduces a resolution that both males and females be searched for concealed pistols and knives before being allowed to enter the chamber. ——After the adjournment of the Kentucky Legislature Saturday, a Republican said his party had agreed in caucus before the session to elect either Boyle or Carlisle. ——The Supreme Court decides that towns have no right to prohibit the sale of second-hand clothes. ——A police census of Raleigh is ordered. ——The chairman of the Republican State committee of Alabama says McKinley is behind in the race in that State.—— A large meeting of Alabama Republicans and Populists declare for fusion. ——The National Sporting Club, of London, say they will entertain no proposition for a fight with which Corbett is connected until he makes an apology for his remarks about the club.

France and Russia are intriguing to detach Italy from the triple alliance. ——Gen Weyler is hindered in his military operations by the discussion of Cuban belligerency in the Congress. ——The Senate Committee on Foreign relations discusses the Cuban resolutions and agree to stand by the conference report and to urge speedy action in the Senate. ——The Lafflin & Rand powder mills at Kinston, N. Y., were blown up Friday; five persons were killed and a large number hurt.—— The McKinley supporters in Illinois have laid a plan to secure that State's solid delegation for their man through instructions by the State convention, thus nullifying the non-instruction of delegates by district conventions. ——A young man surrenders himself to the Atlanta police, saying he is wanted in New York for embezzlement. ——The Sixth South Carolina district sends uninstructed delegates to the St. Louis convention.

The Bermuda, the alleged filibuster steamer, sailed from New York Sunday morning; she had cleared for Vera Cruz. ——At 10 o'clock Sunday night the riot alarm was sounded in Frankfort, Ky., and when the military had assembled at the armory they were marched to the State house and took possession of that building; troops from Louisville were expected to arrive on a special train at 2 o'clock Monday morning. ——Lieutenant Governor Worthington, of Kentucky, sticks to his decision that seventy votes are necessary to elect a Senator, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him by Gov. Bradley and other Republicans to say that sixty-nine are enough. ——The sentinels on duty in the Kentucky Capitol Wedday admitted none but legislators and State officials; when the joint assembly met both sides refused to vote; the session expires by limitation tonight. ——Three Spanish cruisers are patroling the Florida coast, searching for the Commodore, the Bermuda and other vessels said to be taking arms and ammunition to the Cubans. ——State Chairman Holton in an interview says the Republicans will name the candidate for Governor on the fusion ticket; he says there will be no fusion on the electoral ticket, nor will the Republicans take Butler's free silver pledge; he thinks there will be fusion on the State ticket.

There are indications at Washington of preparations for another chase by our navy after filibuster steamers; it is said the Bermuda took on board Calixto Garcia and thirty-four other Cubans after leaving New York; they expect to meet the Commodore.—— Gold withdrawals Friday amounted to $1,137,500.—— Judge Butler sentences the officers of the filibuster Horsa to pay fines of from $100 to $300 and to imprisonment from eight to sixteen months. ——The Baltimore Methodist conference tables the proposition to admit women as delegates to the conferences ——The House Committee on Naval Affairs decides to recommend the construction of four new battleships and fifteen torpedo boats ——Decisions in a number of cases were filed in the State Supreme court Thursday; the court decides that the public printers are entitled to all the work from the State Department.—— At Morganton, N. C., 500 men of all parties hold a free silver coinage convention, and speeches are made by Hons. T. J. Jarvis, Jas. W. Wilson and others. ——Members of the Reform party in Cuba will take no part in the approaching convention.

At St. John, Porto Rico, a Spanish soldier attempts to assassinate the United States consul. ——Gen. Weyler contradicts the report of his intention to resign. ——A man attempting to hold up a passenger train in California was killed; he wounds the sheriff and another officer. ——The Treasury Department issues orders for the seizure of the Bermuda if to be found in the jurisdiction of the United States. ——Thomas B. Keogh is the representative of Morton in this State and is organizing the districts to send Morton delegates to St. Louis. —— It is said in Madrid that the Cuban war can only be ended by sending large reinforcements to the island and forming a complete blockade. ——The twentieth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met in Charlotte Wedday. ——The Iron Trade Review announces very dull times in the iron and steel trade. W. H. McNult is arrested in Chicago for tapping the wires and causing the big swindle on the New Orleans race track last Saturday. ——The Democratic Senators caucus on the subject of the Senate patronage; the two parties are about to come to an agreement as to the division of the patronage among the ninety Senators

The American Flag on the Seas.

From the Springfield Republican.

"It (the party) stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels flying the American flag." This is from the Ohio Republican platform, and is a fair exhibition of McKinley cheek. In 1860 66 per cent. of the foreign trade was carried in American vessels flying the American flag. In 1889, after nearly thirty years of this commercial policy which whitens the seas, &c., the percentage of the foreign trade carried in American ships was 14 per cent. When the McKinley act was passed, intensifying this commercial policy, the percentage fell to 12.5 per cent. in 1891, to 12.3 per cent. in 1892 and to 12.2 per cent. in 1893. It evidently needs only a revival of this policy in its full measure to drive the American flag from the seas completely.

CARLISLE.

If there is one figure in our political history that stands out above all others as that of a man lost to the sense of shame and apparently devoid of the reasoning power, it is the once proud figure of John G. Carlisle. It seems incredible that such a man should become the pliant tool of another as he has become of Mr. Cleveland. We could hardly believe the evidence of our senses if it were not that we have seen so many others go down before the strange influence of the same man.

A press dispatch of Monday's date gave the information that Mr. Carlisle is a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago. The statement is made at the same time that a public announcement to that effect will soon be made by one of the Secretary's close friends in the Senate; "but," it is cautiously added, "this announcement will not be made until the President has formally stated his purpose not to permit his name to be used in the convention in connection with a third term. It is learned on excellent authority that the President has fully decided upon this course, and it is expected that he will make known his determination within a short time."

The last one of these authoritative withdrawals of the President from the third term race, which we printed, was nearly a month ago, and was as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of Washington, D. C., President of the National Chickamauga Military Park Association, who is here listening to the testimony as to where the monument of the Ninth Indiana Regiment should be placed, says the personal friends of President Cleveland understand full well that he will not be a candidate for a third term.

The General says President Cleveland has communicated this fact to several of his personal friends in Washington, and will in a short time announce his determination in a letter.

We have on hand nearly a score of similar announcements, which have blossomed at intervals of a few weeks during the past year or so, and then died their unfragrant death in the minds of a people apparently too careless of their own political welfare to recall the iteration of these curious documents. If printed in a string—as we may do, some day—they would make an amusing "symposium," if the design that lies back of their methodical production were not such a serious menace to us all.

We believe that Mr. Carlisle is being used in this matter of his candidacy as a catspaw for the President. If we are right, that is shame No. 4—counting his reversal of his decision at the beginning of this administration, in respect to the option of the coin of redemption, at the command of the President issued through little Mr. Eckels, as No. 1; his unblushing eating of his former words respecting silver, in his Memphis speech last summer, as No. 2; and his refusal, the other day, to bid his supporters in the Kentucky Legislature to vote for the Democratic nominee instead of himself, as No. 3. He has just added shame No. 5. Thus:

On the same day on which the press dispatch above mentioned was issued, a letter from Mr. Carlisle to one Dr. Plummer, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is given out in which he—Carlisle, the intellectual—actually repeats the stupid argument of his thick-headed master in behalf of the superiority of an inference from the law over the express command of the law. Hear him:

"The act of July 14, 1890, provides that the Treasury notes shall be redeemed on presentation by the holder in gold or silver at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it also declares that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the parity of the two metals upon the existing ratio, or any ratio that may be provided by law, and this latter provision compels the Secretary to pay in gold when gold is demanded, and in silver when silver is demanded. If he should force the holder of a note to take silver when he demands gold, his action would constitute such a discrimination between the *two metals* as would destroy their parity."

It is we, not Mr. Carlisle, who have italicised the words "two metals."

The two *metals* do not now enjoy a parity to be destroyed. In fact the stock in trade of the anti-free coiners—that is, until they threw off the mask the other day, in declaring outright for a single standard—has been the cry that the disparity of the two *metals* in the market was the obstacle to free coinage of both on equal terms. As this disparity has increased greatly since the adoption of the Republican practice of transferring the option of the coin of redemption to the note holders, the facts flatly contradict Mr. Carlisle. Of course *he* knows this, but he juggles with words under the belief that the average reader will not detect his artifice. He dares not substitute the word "coins" for "metals," for the law says, expressly, "metals," and the substitution would be too easily observed. So he brazens it out, in this wretched way.

And this man is set up as a candidate for a Democratic nomination!

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

It is time to ask what we are coming to in this good old State, when reputable newspapers copy with approval the disingenuous statements made by Mr. Carlisle in his letter to Congressman Patterson, of Tennessee. We gave Thursday a quotation from his letter to one Dr. Plummer, of Kentucky, containiug an ingenious as well as disingenious presentation of the parity clause of the Sherman law. The Patterson letter appeared about the same time (Monday) and here is an extract from it that seems to give our administration friends the greatest delight:

"In response to your verbal inquiry, concerning the coinage of standard silver dollars during the present administration, you are advised that it amounts to the sum of $6,662,000 up to the 13th day of this month, while the whole amount of such dollars coined in this country from the establishment of the mint, in 1792, up to February, 1878, a period of 86 years, was $8,030,000."

Now, what can the innocent and uninformed reader think when told the truth, viz.: that, though but 8 millions of *dollars* were coined by the United States between 1792 and 1798, 148 millions of dollars worth of silver *coins of all sorts* were coined by the United States in that period!

If it be answered that the false presentment by the Secretary is not quite so bad as that—because only 84 millions out of the 148 millions were coined under free coinage, the balance being "subsidiary" coins, that is, silver *purchased by the government* for coinage into small change—the rejoinder is not only easy but crushing. The instant any part of the total of 148 millions is ruled out of the sum total on the ground that it was not coined under free coinage, away goes the claim so often put forth by Mr. Carlisle and the goldbugs, viz.: that 534 millions of silver dollars have been coined since the "crime of 1873." For neither were these latter coined under free coinage, but, like the ruled out subsidiary coins, the silver of which they (the 534 millions of silver dollars) were coined was purchased by the government! The relation of the government to the silver employed in the coinage was precisely the same in each case.

It is hardly necessary, at this point, to call the intelligent reader's attention to the distinctness with which this equality of degradation between the subsidiary coins of 1792 to 1878 and the 534 millions of 1878 to 1894, is brought out by the discussion into which we have just been led. We realize, with a clearness before unknown, the very essence of the claim of the silverites, viz: that silver *purchased by the government* and coined at *its* pleasure is not a whit better than wood, or iron, or the paper of which greenbacks are made.

It is further worth nothing, in connection with the claim of the goldites that silver is treated so much better by our government than formerly, that the United States had no silver of its own, to speak of, to coin before 1873. Similarly, conditions being reversed, there was but 11 millions of gold coined by us between 1792 and 1833, whereas the amount of silver coined by us in the same period was 36 millions, or over three times as much.

The brazenness with which the administrationists fling their juggled figures in the faces of intelligent men is something amazing.

MR. SHERMAN MAKES HIS POINT.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times of the 18th contains this information:

"Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was willing to-day to permit the conference report [on the Cuban resolutions] to go over because he had achieved a victory in the committee over the members who favored the proposition to send the report back to the House in order that the third section of the resolutions recommending intervention might be strick n out. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Sherman by Senators who believe that this is a very mischievous section, but his spirit of combativeness had been aroused by the severe criticisms of his course, and he was determined to stand by his original position."

The mischievous third section referred to is the one contained in the House resolutions, (published in the OBSERVER at the time of their passage), which recommends "intervention" in addition to recognition of "belligerency." As we have pointed out from the first, there is no reason why the relations between Spain and the United States should cease to be "friendly" because of our recognition of the "belligerency" of Cuba—that is, of the fact that a state of war exists in Cuba. If spain should, however, take offense, the burden of beginning war would be upon her, and we should stand before the world morally and probably technically guiltless of provocation of war. "Intervention," on the contrary, means that the United States shall take up arms in behalf of Cuba—in other words, declare war upon Spain. This is the point which, according to the New York Times (Mr. Cleveland's New York organ), Mr. Sherman has gained.

It will be remembered that we gave, a few weeks ago, the New York Herald's Washington staff correspondent's statement that Republican-foreign-affairs-chairmen Sherman and Hitt were working in sympathy with the President in regard to the attitude this country should take towards Cuba, and that the President's purpose was to employ the right to "intervene" in Cuban affairs about the time of the holding of the National Democratic convention, so as to influence his own nomination.

As the President and Senator Sherman are in accord in most political matters, there is an agreement with the fitness of things in their being together in any move that will promote the former's continuance in executive power. The news, therefore, given in the Times's dispatch, as quoted by us, is of high importance as recording another step in the serious game which the centralizationists are playing.

It will be worth the trouble to watch the movements of this well-mated couple.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Ex-Speaker Crisp and Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith will make a joint canvass of principal points in Georgia on the finalcial issue. In the correspondence between them which secured this agreement, Mr. Crisp vainly endeavored to get Mr. Smith's avowal of his candidacy for the Georgia Senatorship. Mr. Crisp avows his own, but the wily cabinet officer evades the point.

That is an interesting article on "Our Colored Population," which we reprint from the Atlanta Constitution. Notwithstanding their enormous absolute increase under the beneficient system of Southern slavery, (in such contrast, as we have heretofore pointed out, to their rapid absolute decrease in the British West Indies), their relative increase has fallen far behind that of the whites.

The Morganton Resolutions.

At the Silver Convention held at Morganton on Monday, Major James W. Wilson, chairman of the Resolutions committee presented the following, which were adopted with but one dissenting voice:

1. That the interest and happiness of every producer, laborer and debtor in the land is largely bound up in and dependent upon the triumph of the silver cause, and the consequent overthrow of the wicked and unconstitutional method devised by the minions of capital to destroy the work of our fore-fathers and fasten upon us the single gold standard of England.

2. That while we are assembled neither to sever old party ties nor to form new ones, we believe, that in the coming campaign the question, whether the mints of this country shall be opened for the coinage of silver, in the ratio of 16 to 1 and to their full capacity, will be considered by the people devoted to agriculture as paramount to all other issues, and that farmers, who have felt the curse of the single standard shrinkage in the diminished values of their homes, and in the inadequate remuneration of their toil, will not tolerate an attempt on the part of any party to deceive them with janus-faced planks in their platform or uncertain or deceptive deliverances upon this vital subject.

3. We ask no novel legislation, we advocate no financial experiment, we urge no new policy, but desire and design to reinstate the law in force from the time of Washington to the time of Grant, and insist, that money good from the days of Abraham till the financial reign of John Sherman will maintain its parity in the old ratio, if the hand of hostile legislation and unfriendly administration be once removed.

4. We denounce as unjust, unprecedented and oppressive the attempt to fix the gold standard upon us at a cost of $263,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds in a single year, and we condemn all persons in authority in every department of the government, who have lent their influence to this wicked scheme to further enslave the people by subjecting their land and labor to such a mortgage and to deprive them of the power to resist the sway of National banks by a needless reduction of the currency issued by the government. But we commend to public confidence the gallant defenders of the white metal—the money of the poor man and the producing nations—who in the Senate of the United States have withstood the temptations of patronage and the abuse of that portion of the press controlled by capital, and have adhered with fidelity to the cause of the people.

5. We cannot close our eyes to the fact, that popular indignation has been justly aroused against the policy of the present administration in discrediting silver and enhancing the value of gold and allying itself with the leaders of the party nominally opposed to it to carry out its plans. We believe that the revolt against our own State government, the overthrow of those in power in Maryland, and the marked changes in political sentiment in other States are unmistakable evidences of a purpose to rebuke the disposition in high places to yield to the dictation of banks and chambers of commerce in the administration of the financial affairs of the government.

6. We denounce as an effort to mislead and deceive the people of North Carolina any attempt to compromise by providing for a limited coinage, confined to a fixed amount or to the product of the mines of the Northwest, because of the fact, that our interest as an agricultural people depends not upon consuming the output of particular mines, but upon doubling the amount of redemption money and restoring the old values of our lands, our crops and our labor.

7. We solemnly pledge our best efforts to promote the restoration of silver to the functions performed by it before the iniquitous legislation of 1873, reserving to ourselves the right to exercise our best judgment as to the means of accomplishing the end. We believe, that in pursuing the course marked out for ourselves we are following in the foot-steps of the foremost of the champions of popular rule in America, Zebulon B. Vance, and we invoke for those, upon whom may devolve the duty of defending the cause of the people in future a double portion of his spirit.

8. We denounce as unjust and false, if not malicious, the charge of the partisans of a single gold standard, that this meeting was called or is held to promote the interest of any one political party of the past, present or future. We call upon our critics to answer at the bar of public sentiment, whether they approve of the policy of issuing over two hundred millions of bonds in a time of profound peace in payment of coin certificates gathered and presented by banks and syndicates, when the honest toilers employed by every department of the government are paid in the dollars that combined capital is seeking to hishonor.

The correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer comments as follows upon the convention:

The convention was a success in every way, and represented the aggressive silver sentiment of this county. The people here are thoroughly aroused, and the Democrats of the county are going to send a strong delegation to the State convention. "No straddling and no gold bugs," is Burke's cry.

Among those who took part in the convention were Burke's two last Representatives in the Legislature—Mr. Julius Hufham and Col. C. Houk, true and tried democrats. Such old fashioned democrats as Maj. Wilson, Dr. Jeter, Mark Winters, John H. Pearson, ex-Sheriff Lackey and hundreds of others were here.

Protection in McKinley's Ohio Resolutions.

New York World.]

The platform has the usual "gush" about Republicanism and the usual rhetorical denunciation of Democracy. It declares for a return to protection, ignoring the fact that the existing tariff is more highly protective than any ever adopted by a Republican Congress until very recent years. It puts its demand for protection upon the ground that greater revenues are needed, disregarding the fact that the McKinley tariff was avowedly framed and adopted for the purpose of reducing revenues, and did so by nearly half the total tariff income of the country, while the present tariff has increased them. It threatens the business of the country with the reopening of tariff agitation at a time when the country desires nothing so much as peace on that subject. It declares specifically for a tax on wool, involving a corresponding tax on woollens and a consequent increase in the price of clothing and blankets.

The Test of a Democrat.

Kinston Free Press.

The proper test of a true Democrat is whether he will support the action of the State convention.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The People and the Money Power.

Atlanta Constitution.

Carlisle has already, in violation of the law, begun to lock up the greenbacks and treasury notes, and the result of this process and of the prospect that it is to be continued is that the banks of New York city and those closely connected with them are refusing to pay out greensbacks and treasury notes on the demand of their customers. They have long ago suspended gold payments. How, then, could these banks maintain gold payments when the responsibility is placed on them? It seems to have been forgotten, too, that the government is compelled to disburse a large amount of money every year, and its creditors would have the right to demand gold in payment.

In other words, the British gold standard can be maintained in this country only by contracting the currency to a point that would bring prices down far enough below the European level to prevent a drain of gold from this country. Not only prices, but wages and business would have to contract. We have already passed through one period of contraction and seen its results. These results have been fatal enough to the business men and producers of the country, although the contraction has been practically confined to the outlawry of our silver coin as the money of final payment.

But when the contraction takes wider shape, and attacks and destroys the currency on which the business of the country depends, the results will be far more appalling. They have been bad enough up to date, but they will be far worse when the greenbacks and treasury notes are retired, and the people's currency placed entirely in control of the active agents of the money power.

The financial editor of the New York Sun sees the subject in a tolerably clear light—considering the fact that he is in favor of the gold standard. He says the question which should be put before the country for its decision is "whether the dollar shall continue to retain its present purchasing power." This, at least, is a very important part of the question. Let the people decide whether the dollar shall retain and increase its present purchasing power, with the accompanying fall of prices, business depression or misery, or whether by adding to the volume of primary money they shall get as much for the products of their labor as a gold dollar would buy twenty odd years ago. That, indeed, is the whole question, and on the answer to it depends the prosperity of the people and of the country.

Our opinion is that the money power has chosed a very bad time for its campaign in behalf of the British gold standard. Six years ago they had only the arguments against them. Now they have not only the arguments but the gold and clammy facts against them. They started out some time ago, as they said, to educate the people and they have certainly succeeded. They have demonstrated beyond all question that the British gold standard means depression in all lines of trade and business, ruin to producers and despair to the poor.

But forward with the campaign! The people are eager for it—the honest voters of the country are eagerly waiting for an opportunity to teach the money power a lesson.

Concerning Campaign Contributions.

New York World.]

Congressman Grosvenor's remarks on campaign contributions and their uses show grasp of the subject in its broader outlines, reinforced by expert knowledge in detail.

He makes it clear, if it was not clear before, that the "legitimate expenses" of every canvass must be paid, and that it takes money to do it. He also makes it apparent that a campaign contribution may represent disinterestedness, generosity, patriotism and all the other virtues.

The only point he leaves in doubt is the question of rewarding such virtues. Is a man who is patriotic enough to "put up" $10,000 for honest and necessary expenses before election to be made Minister to Italy afterwards? If he raises $150,000 is he to be Postmaster-General? If he is one in a larger syndicate is he to be allowed to write into a tariff bill the duties that will constitute him a monopolist?

The public has a serious interest in the elucidation of these points. Perhaps when Congressman Grosvenor has time he will elucidate.

[As the OBSERVER has often pointed out the matter of campaign contributions goes much deeper than the mere purchase of offices. Bad as that is, it is a bagatelle in camparison with the almost complete control which the money power exercises over Federal legislation through the secret dispensing of unmeasured campaign funds that have been secretely accumulated as campaign headquarters—the campaign headquarters being also the headquarters of the money power, the World's own city of New York.]

Town and Country.

Wilmington Messenger.]

It is an interesting study to consider the growth in our land of towns and country. The Messenger has published figures on this line. We have at hand some figures worth copying. The following table shows the trend of population:

	1870.	1880.	1890.
Rural population,	30,486,496	38,837,236	44,386,580
Urban population,	8,071,875	11,318,547	18,235,670
Rural gain,		4,115,431	8,350,740	5,549,344
Urban gain,		2,998 619	3,246,672	6,917,123

From 1870 to 1890 the rural population has made a gain of 46.3 per cent.; the urban population has gained 126.8 per cent.

In 1800 or about that time, the people lived in the country with the exception of less than 4 per cent. In ninety years nearly 30 per cent. were in the towns and cities. Here are some prices we find in a table showing the relative decline in products of the farm in twenty years:

	1870	1880	1890
Corn,	.925	.543	.418
Wheat,	1.290	1.250	.830
Cotton,	.235	.115	.101
Bacon,	.157	.067	.077
Lard,	.166	.074	.071
Pork,	.132	.061	.060
Beef,	.073	.064	.054
Butter,	.293	.171	.144
Cheese,	.155	.095	.090
Eggs,	.396	.165	.154

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Our war correspondent at Flea Hill has either been killed or bribed by the enemy. We have heard nothing from him for several weeks.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Will Dodson and Will Crutchfield now answer to the name of "papa." Grandpa Dodson is overjoyed at the arrival of a pair of grandsons.

On account of lack of orders the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company are not running on full time. Cotton goods are duller than ever known before even in the midst of the panic. Hooray for the gold standard.

The old McLaurin warehouse, in the rear of the Cape Fear Dry Goods Company's store, is in a dangerous condition. Twenty-five feet of wall, including two doors, collapsed a few days ago. Fortunately no one was near, or they would have met with sudden death.

Married.

'Squire McLean last week united in marriage T. G. Fowler and Mrs. Edmas E. Fowler, both of Harnett county. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Geo. Fowler, on Cool Spring street. The bride was a pretty young widow of 19 years.

Service at the Academy.

Rev. Dr. Nash held a service at the Academy Friday morning. He made a fine address to the boys, which completely won their hearts. He told them that while it was their duty, not only to themselves but to their country, to study hard and acquire secular knowledge, it was also their duty, and a high duty, not to neglect their spiritual welfare.

A New Hose Wagon.

The Chicora Fire Company has a hose wagon. It was made in Fayetteville and attests the ingenuity of our workmen. It will prove a great convenience in case of a fire on the outskirks of the city. Several hundred feet of new hose has also been added to the department. A horse will be stabled in the rear of the headquarters on Green street and can be hitched to the hose wagon in a few seconds.

List of Jurors.

At the March meeting of the County Commissioners the following good and lawful men were drawn to serve as jurors at the April term of Cumberland Superior Court: J. A. Council, E. B. Hall, John W. Fort, N. T. Brown, Archy McKay (colored), Deceyrus Averett, P. P. Hall, Olin Godwin, D. W. Downing, Malcom McMillan, W. R. Glover, H. B. Downing, Frank McDaniel, D. B. Jones, Joe McCorquodale, W. B. Autry, W. B. Draughan and Alex. McLeod.

A Disturbance on the Bowery.

Thursday night two negroes named Geo. Potts and Ed. McMillan threw brick-bats into Martin's bar, and when threatened with arrest aimed several at Mr. Frank Maultsby, the bar tender, one of which struck him on the shoulder. He picked up a pistol and fired several shots at the men. Although they made good their escape, something like a piece of ear was found afterwards on the floor. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that one of the handsome pictures which adorn the wall was smashed.

An Amusing Sight.

A drummer with a great big pack in his hand was seen trudging along Hay Street Friday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock trying first one door and then another on both sides of the street. Suddenly and with a most startled air he turned around as if to inquire the cause of such a strange phenomena, but seeing no one in sight, made a dive for a bar-room. When he found that closed he gave a wild yell and fled back to the Hotel. We suppose he thought judgment day had come, but he no doubt soon learned that the people were only being reminded of judgment day at the meeting in the Armory.

The Guerrant Meeting.

Again the Armory was packed Friday night and again Dr. Guerrant charmed his listeners. His description of a visit to an old man eighty years old and a great sinner, and the old man's comparing himself to the one remaining large tree in the yard---out of many which had fallen to the ground in his days—and that tree itself blasted and about to fall, too late to be saved, was exceedingly fine.

He said that every sin was a seed of death and justified death, but God in his mercy had permitted this old man to sin over 25,000 times, and yet would save him if he would only repent.

BBB -BOTANIC- BLOOD BALM.

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician of Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.

DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) free. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

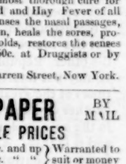
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

CATARRH

IS A

LOCAL DISEASE

and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.



It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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100 Samples Free.

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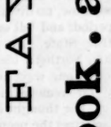

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand. Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 26, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

THE PLATFORM JUGGLERS.

The expressions, heard on every hand now, that "straddling" and "platform juggling" are things of the past, and that the party which expects to win the coming presidential contest must declare itself unequivocally on the issues of the campaign, are not idle boasts to be forgotten with the closing up of the lines as the shock of battle approaches. It is agreed that party ties never sat so lightly upon the people. That is a most healthy indication of political alertness on the people's part, however damaging it may be to the plans of those who put their faith in mere party organizations. As the people are the sovereign in this country, and it is certain that the party organizations have not well used their trust for some years past, it follows that the people should not only take steps to manage their own affairs but that the more they study public questions the more likely are they to manage them in the public (that is, in their own) interest.

These things being so, the greater is the wonder that public men of ordinary discernment should continue to ignore the signs of the times. Here, for example, we find the mephistophelean Senator from Ohio (we mean the senior one of that description) saying to the reporter of the New York World these foolish words:

"The financial plank of the Ohio Republican platform I regard as a sound expression on the money question, on which Gov. McKinley entertains the same views that I do myself. I believe, as I have repeatedly said, in the widest possible use of silver as money, consistent with its maintenance at a parity with gold."

The fact that McKinley should have allowed his managers to commit him to such a straddle on the leading issues of the day as that of the Ohio platform on the currency question and that Mr. Sherman should add the potent weight of his approval to it, is no longer a sign of what the popular judgment, or even the party judgment, is to be. It is an evidence of one of two things. Either Messrs. McKinley and Sherman are so accustomed to leading public thought that they fail to perceive the determination of the public to do their own thinking; or, recognizing the fact just mentioned, they still hope to bend the public will to their own, so as to "sidetrack" the financial question and force the tariff as the issue. The latter is probably the truth. Is that good "politics"? That depends. It is good politics for Major McKinley, personally, for, in a campaign run upon any other issue than that of the tariff, he would be literally, in the slang of the day, a "back number." But is it good politics for the ordinary politician? Certainly not, if his purpose be to serve the people and to meet their unmistakable desires. They care but little for the tariff now that the McKinley act has been repealed. Their minds are set upon a reconstruction of the money system For the course of Senator Sherman and the other Republican supporters of McKinley not interested in the personal fortunes of the great one-idead protectionist, another explanation must be sought. It is the only explanation which fits the case and it is this: All the dominant political forces are controlled by the money power, of which Senator Sherman is a conspicuous and a consistent agent. Bear this in mind and you have an explanation of the McKinley bocm. McKinley is a mere instrument for the carrying out of the larger purpose. His complete identification with protectionism was seized upon as the likeliest and the handiest weapon of the sidetrackers.

If the reader will consider the quotations given elsewhere from the Springfield Republican and the New York World on the meaning of the Ohio money plank, he will get a clear view of the two parts of the matter under consideration. The Springfield Republican represents the very best element of independent thought at the North. It has the reputation of being outside the pale of the confidence of the party manipulators. It declares that the Ohio deliverance is a straddle. It is perfectly safe to assume that between McKinley and an out-and-out gold standard candidate, the Eastern Republicans would vote solidly for the latter no matter what party name he bore. The quotation from the World throws another light on the subject. On the financial question, the World and Senator Sherman are at one. And both recognize in McKinley's candidacy the possibility of the same net result. The World is more outspoken than the Senator. It points to Mr. Cleveland's nomination as the logical outcome of McKinley's. In the hope that this may be the actual outcome, it is altogether probable that both the newspaper and the Senator are also agreed. But with this interesting difference: The Republican Senator desires McKinley's nomination, so that his friend, Cleveland, may be nominated and elected; the Democratic newspaper desires it so that its enemy, Cleveland, may be nominated and beaten.

The McKinley boom is worked by the gold-standard men of both parties. Let the heathen platform jugglers imagine a vain thing, if they desire. The people's interest lies in holding the politicians down to the real issue, and, unless all the signs fail, they are going to do that, or know the reason why.

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

Southern people of the older set remember the repugnance with which divorces and divorced persons were regarded in the ante-bellum South. In South Carolina, as many of our readers know, no divorce ever occurred in that period, and but one or two, perhaps, in this State. As in other things, so in this, Northern ideas have been creeping down our way, and while we are still very far removed, indeed, from the state of lax thought on the subject which characterizes the people North of Mason's and Dixon's line, we have ourselves made no mean degree of progress in imitation of them.

The London correspondent of the New York World has written to that paper a very interesting letter on the subject of the change that has also taken place in England in the matter of divorce and of the re-action that is now setting in against the change. The change took place in 1857. Up to that year no man or woman in England could obtain a divorce except by a special act of Parliament. "That meant," says the writer alluded to, "such a great expense and such great publicity as to make it practically prohibitive except to the very rich and the very desperate."

After 1857 the law provided a regular divorce court, and the condition of affairs gradually drifted to the laxity which obtained in the Northern States of our Union. This was the result, of course, of the spread of democracy and its success in controlling legislation. But, while the law thus opened the cathedrals and churches to the remarriage of divorced persons, because church and state there are one, the church's canonical law remained as rigid as before. A curious clash between the two thus arose; and, what is still more remarkable, the very section of the Church people who so vehemently opposed Mr. Gladstone's disestablishment of the Irish Church, and now equally denounce Lord Roseberry's similar project as to the Welsh Church, are protesting against the acceptance of the logical consequences of the law, viz.: the requirement that the churches might be used—without being held to have been subjected to sacrilege—for the marriage of divorced persons wherever a pastor could be found who would consent to perform the ceremony.

Against this concession a very large and increasing section of clergy and laity (of the classes above referred to) have protested from the beginning, and the protest has recently grown so bitter that there is a strong movement within the Church to absolutely sever its relations with the State.

It would be a singular outcome of the contest, indeed, to see the aristocracy and the democracy reverse their positions regarding the severance of Church and State.

McKINLEY AND THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

As our readers know, the New York World has been making a canvass of the country to ascertain the strength of the several aspirants for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. It gave some days ago sundry details of its canvass indicating that McKinley would be the winner. It supplements these in its yesterday's issue with others, which it sums up as follows:

In the Republican National Convention of next June there will be 909 delegates and 455 votes will be necessary to nominate. McKinley is almost sure of a majority of the delegates from the following States:

Alabama	22
Arkansas	16
Florida	8
Georgia	26
Illinois	48
Indiana	30
Kansas	20
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	16
Maryland	16
Michigan	28
Minnesota	18
Mississippi	18
Missouri	34
Nebraska	16
North Dakota	6
North Carolina	22
Ohio	46
Oregon	8
South Carolina	18
South Dakota	8
Tennessee	24
Texas	30
Virginia	24
West Virginia	12
Wisconsin	24
Total	564

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read the very interesting article which we copy to-day from the New York Times on "The Partition of Africa." First we had the partition of America, now comes that of Africa, next we shall have that of Asia. Everywhere the English-speaking race is seen in the lead, whether we consider what has been settled in the history of the past four hundred years, or what is taking place now, or the vantage grounds for future action now occupied by that race. The commercial instincts of the British and their insular habitat have forced them to be free traders. That is the secret of their outstripping the Latin races in the colonizing and conquest of the globe. By failing to follow the English lead in respect to commercial freedom we have bottled ourselves up. By adopting, in our isolated condition, the English monetary system, we have still further injured ourselves, because that system is fit only for a nation which has attained the position that England has, viz: as a creditor of all the other nations, ourselves included.

Municipal Politics.

Correspondence of the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 24, '96.

MR. EDITOR:

Dear Sir:—The time approaches for the nomination of the municipal officers of this town, and being one of its taxpaying citizens who desires the general prosperity of the community above the gratification of any personal ambition that he may have looking to the promotion of his own individual interests, or the interests of any particular personal friend, I would respectfully recommend to the conservative citizens of our town the present set of efficient officers—especially Col. W. S. Cook, who, being one of the best financiers that our town or county has ever had to manage its affairs, has so regulated the municipal government of our town as to not only keep us out of debt, but to augment our prosperity, keep peace within our borders, ward off pestilential diseases, attract men of capital and build up the waste places of our town, and to prevent the ravages of conflagrations. His administration has been such as to commend him as the most suitable man for the office of mayor; and we hope that all persons, voters and non-voters will use their influence and suffrages to bring about his renomination and re-election.

Of course there will be a scramble for the subordinate elective offices, but the present town marshal and tax-collector are attentive, efficient officers, and I don't think that any man, except for personal reasons, can urge any acceptable reason why they should not be re-elected. Hurrah for the old board.

A STRAIGHTOUT.

IN A NUTSHELL

The Case of Free Coinage Plainly Stated by Senator Cockrell.

The case of free coinage is concisely and interestingly stated in the following extract from the remarks of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, in the senate on last Monday:

"The law for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio creates an unlimited demand for the metal at a fixed price. Now, destroy that law and you destroy that unlimited demand for the metal, and that metal falls in its commercial value because that is the only demand left for its use, and the other metal that still has free and unlimited coinage has still an increased and unlimited demand and it rises in its purchasing power. Without law there is no money, no legal tender, no fixed value, no ratio, no payment of any obligation at the end of the law. Without law gold and silver are mere metals, have no fixed value, no fixed price, no fixed ratio; they are only accepted as any other commodity, at whatever price may be agreed upon. Now, by law they are created into money. Money does not exist by nature; money is the creature of law and of law alone.

"Mr. President, I have numerous quotations here to sustain the theory that money is the creature of law; that the commercial value of silver was depressed and lowered by its demonetization and the discriminating legislation against it; that with the lowering of the price of silver followed the lowering of the prices of all the products of the world—real, personal and mixed—and also the increasing purchasing power of gold. Gold has doubled in its increased purchasing power, while silver has still the purchasing power it always had relatively measured by commodities.

"I quote from the speech of Hon. John G. Carlisle in the house in 1878, who said:

"'I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money in the world.'

"It is the truest prophecy that he ever uttered. It has been exemplified ever since 1873, and to-day we are experiencing the disasters which he predicted would be the result of that policy.

"I want to call attention to Hon. John G. Carlisle as a lawyer and the representative of the honest yeomanry of Kentucky when he was declaring what effect law had upon money.

"Said he in 1878:

"'With an ample currency an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their works of internal improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money.'

"'Listen to that!—'can create money'—

"'When the government creates or authorizes it the citizen may acquire it, but he can do nothing more.'

"There is Hon. John G. Carlisle when he, upon the floor of the senate, represented the honest yeomanry of Kentucky and before he was wined and dined by the Belmonts and the Rothschilds, the gold brokers and the bond lovers of Europe and Lombard street. I say in 1878 Secretary Carlisle announced the principle correctly. In 1895, when he attempted to reverse himself, he stated what is contrary to the whole history of the world and every legal writer upon the question.

"When our government authorizes by law the coinage of gold and silver into our dollars of money it stamps upon the faces of the coined money the year of the coinage, the words 'United States of America' and the value of the coin; if silver, 'One Dollar,' and if gold, 'Ten Dollars,' 'Five Dollars,' and declares the legal tender value to be nominal or stamped value.

"Mr. President, coined dollars are then money, absolute money, irredeemable money, without price and of the exact value stamped upon their face. There is no such thing as cheap money. Cheap money of final payment and redemption! There is no such thing. Paper currency, although a legal tender, is a redeemable money. It is not absolute money, it is not the measure of value. It is redeemable, and depends upon the solvency of the government issuing it. The government may issue it to such an amount that it will become utterly worthless and not even worth the paper on which it is printed.

"In 1868 the advocates of bimetallism pointed out and gave warning of the inevitable results of demonetizing silver by any leading nation then using it with free and unlimited coinage. Their warnings were unheeded and scorned by the gold advocates, who refused to see the pitfall before them and madly and blindly rushed toward the phantom light of the gold standard, just as they are doing to-day, perfectly infatuated, unmindful of reason, facts and arguments.

"I quote from the speech of the distinguished senator from Ohio (Mr Sherman) of July 11, 1876, in the senate. I have quoted it before. The senator knows it is correct:

"'The enormous effect of the law in Germany and as a consequence the partial demonetization of silver coins I suppose is felt by every man, woman and child who buys or sells anything. A struggle for the possession of gold at once arose between the great nations, because anybody could see that if $3,200,000,000 of silver coin were demonetized and $3,500,000,000 of gold coin made the sole standard it would enormously add to the value of gold, and the Bank of France, the Bank of England, and the Imperial bank of Germany at once commenced grasping for gold in whatever form. Therefore, what we have observed recently is not so much a fall of silver as it is a rise of gold, the inevitable effect of a fear of the demonetization of silver.'

"I quote from the letter of Senator Sherman of July 15, 1878, in which he states truths diametrically opposite to what Secretary Carlisle asserted in 1895:

"'During the monetary conference in Paris, when silver in our country was excluded from circulation by being undervalued, I was strongly in favor of a single standard of gold. At that time the wisest among us did not anticipate the sudden fall of silver or the rise of gold that has occurred. This uncertainty of the relation between the two metals is one of the chief arguments in favor of a monometallic system, but other arguments showing the dangerous effect upon industry by dropping one of the precious metals from the standard of value outweigh in my mind all theoretical objections to the bimetallic system.'

"I now quote from Robert Giffin, a gold standard advocate of England:

"If events are the touchstones of prophecies, no prophecy was ever more certain than the increased dearness of gold. That the fall of prices to an extent so general as we are at present experiencing is to be referred to an increase in the purchasing power of gold is generally, and I might say almost universally, conceded.'

"I want now, for the benefit of my good friend from Massachusetts, to show how the English are benefited by the single gold standard. I quote from The London Statist, a gold standard authority, I understand, a reliable statistical paper. It said in one of its recent issues:

"'The cash value of our imports in 1895 was £416,687,000, but at the 1890 level of prices the value would have been no less than £507,100,000. The benefit to this country, therefore, from the fall in prices of foreign and colonial produce in 1895 compared with 1890 thus amounted to the enormous sum of £90,400,000.'

"Four hundred and fifty million dollars benefit by the decreased prices of commodities the English people had to buy between 1890 and 1895. But the paper goes on and says:

"'On the other hand, our exports in 1895 were of the cash value of only £226,169,000, whereas at the prices of 1890 the value would have been £267,600,000, thus entailing a loss of £41,500,000, due to the fall in prices. On balance, therefore, the fall in prices in 1895 compared with 1890 gave a profit to this country amounting to about £49,000,000.'

"About $250,000,000 they made by the decreased price in the commodities they had to buy. England thus in the last five years bagged $250,000,000 net of the substance of other nations (chiefly of the American people) because of the decline of prices during the past five years. It was able to do this, first, because it is a creditor country, and, second, because, while its exports were manufactures, the stuff it bought in other lands was chiefly raw material. The manufacturer can always in a measure protect himself from shrinkage, because if he must sell cheap he can also buy his raw material cheap. The loss falls heaviest upon the producer of primary substances, like the farmer, who begins the work of production and cannot recoup his losses by moving back upon any other producer. England cannot feed her people; but she has compelled us to give them food below the real value; she grows no cotton, but she has forced our planters to supply her mills with the staple at half price; she mines no silver, but she has bought for use in her eastern trade American silver after driving down the price from $1.29 an ounce to 65 cents. How did she contrive thus to filch from our people their substance? By inducing us to adopt our gold standard and enlisting in behalf of the maintenance of that robber system the American press, the American bankers, and a great body of American citizens who do not perceive the true character of the conspiracy.

"I quote from Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, a delegate from England to the Brussels conference in 1892, to show the effect of law upon the price of the metals. He said:

"'Gentlemen, I need hardly remind you that the stock of silver in the world is estimated at some thousands of millions, and if this conference were to break up without arriving at any definite result there would be a depreciation in the value of that commodity which it would be frightful to contemplate, and out of which a monetary panic would ensue the far-spreading effects of which it would be impossible to foretell.'

"I want it recorded in the annals of our country that one gold advocate has made one prediction that has been fulfilled, and the only one that has ever been fulfilled. He predicted in 1892 the crisis which was then approaching if that conference should adjourn without rehabilitating silver. It did adjourn without rehabilitating silver, and the results have followed just as he said.

"I quote now from Secretary Carlisle's report to the house of representatives of October 4, 1893, when he said:

"'As is well known, on June 26th, the legislative councils of India enacted a bill closing their mints against the free coinage of silver. Upon this action becoming known there was great pressure to sell silver, and the market became completely disorganized, the price in London declining from 37 to 30½ pence and in New York from 84 to 62 cents per ounce.'

"Twenty two cents per ounce fall caused by a law of India, and yet in 1895 this distinguished secretary tells the country in his gold standard campaign and crusade that a law establishing the ratio does not affect the value of the metal in the coin at home or abroad, because it is the metal that fixes the value of the coin, and not the coin that fixes the value of the metal. It is a poor cause which calls for such a miserable pretext of argument.

"Certainly, then, the result of laws demonetizing silver has been a fall in the commercial value of silver and a rise in the purchasing power and commercial value of gold and a fall in the debt-paying power—the selling price of all property, real and personal.

"Had gold been demonetized instead of silver it would have fallen in commercial value as silver has, and bimetallists would be most strongly urging the restoration of gold to its old place."

"Cheering to Democrats."

Our Washington correspondent (goldbug) writes:

"It is not probable that the secret meeting which was held here several days ago for the purpose of giving a committee of republican manufacturers from Pennsylvania an opportunity of trying to make a deal with the republican silver Senators who refused to support the House tariff bill, will result in an independent political party with silver and protection for its foundation. But the refusal of the republican silver senators to enter any deal that will allow protection legislation either during this or the next Congress, unless it be coupled with the free coinage of silver, was very significant. It indicates that the straddle proposed by McKinley will not be accepted by the silver republicans at the National Convention, and that means a split and the refusal of the silver republicans to support the St. Louis ticket and platform, for that convention is sure to be nominated by anti silver republicans. All of which is cheering to democrats."

To which may properly be added the proviso: cheering to the Democrats, provided their nominee is of a kind to attract the recalcitrant silver Republicans.

SEVENTY-FIRST, March 25.

Mrs. J. A. McArthur returned last week from Lumber Bridge, whither she went to visit her daughters, Misses Mary and Bessie, who, we are glad to hear, have recovered from the measles.

Miss Janie Vaughn, who has been teaching near Wade, is at home.

A number of our people attended the Guerrant meeting and were highly pleased, and we hope benefitted.

"Vance day" will be observed at Miss Eloise McGill's school at Galatia, on Friday evening, April 3rd, at 8 o'clock. The principal feature will be an address by Rev. A. J. McKelway. All are invited to come and bring their pocket-books, as each one in attendance will be expected to contribute something toward the Vance monument fund.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

State Politics.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 21, 1896.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—

"Every man who goes as a delegate to the next Convention, should go there pledged to support the candidate and accept the platform of that Convention."

The above is a sentiment expressed by ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, and one which should and will receive the endorsement of every true Democrat in the United States. Governor Campbell had reference to the National Convention. But such a sentiment should be the rule of conduct that will govern delegates to all Conventions—County, District, State and National. What we mean by the term Democrat, is a member, or one who has affiliated with the so-called Democratic party. Republicans claim to be Democrats, Populists claim to be Democrats, and resent the accusation that they are not, as an insult. Much has been said of the disintegration of the Democratic party, and there is no doubt that many of its members have deserted and gone over to the enemy; but the Democratic party is a party of principle, and every man who leaves its ranks and uses his vote and influence to defeat its candidates is either a blind follower of a false friend or an ungrateful traitor, who would subordinate principle and the welfare of "the greatest numbers" in order to the promotion of his own selfish interests.

The great paramount question before us to day is—not the free coinage of silver, not the adoption of a gold standard; but shall we turn over the government of Cumberland County, the State of North Carolina and the United States to the Republican party? To do so means the utter annihilation of the Democratic party, the abolition of all the institutions of its establishment, the reversion of our best interests to the hands of such men as dominated affairs in the years immediately succeeding the war. Some men professing to be good democrats, swear that if a silver advocate—or one who believes in the free coinage of silver—shall be the nominee of the party, they will not support him, while others, claiming to be good democrats, say that if a man favoring a gold standard is the nominee for President, or Governor, they will not support him. Can a man who is a good, true, earnest democrat, withhold his support from the nominee of his party because he cannot endorse his views, on any question? Nay, verily! A good democrat will submit to the decision of the majority in Convention—and no bolter can be regarded as a democrat—he is such a democrat as Marion Butler, Buck Kitchin and others who have left the party—they would trade their birthright for a mess of porridge.

Now, Mr. Editor, we want to elect the Democratic ticket in Cumberland county this year. We can do it, if all democrats will stand together. We don't need to enter into any fusion arrangement with any other party by whatever name known. We want to nominate a ticket of true democrats, competent men, and men who have fought the battles of the Democratic Party without reward (personal reward) or the hope of reward.

I would rather fight under a Democratic banner and suffer inglorious defeat, than to have my party enter into any fusion arrangement with any branch of the enemy's army, and elect the ticket nominated in a brindle tail convention by an overwhelming majority.

In our township and county conventions, I want it distinctly understood that all who have a voice in the selection of delegates to the several conventions will support the nominees of those conventions—whether silver men, gold men, protectionists or free traders. This is a fight between populists and republicans on one side and the Democratic party alone on the other—and in this campaign the democracy of those who claim allegiance to that party will be tested.

Yours truly,

STRAIGHOUT.

The Partition of Africa.

New York Times.

Mr. Chamberlain, becoming weary of the absurd pretense that it was necessary to send a new expedition to the Soudan to defend the settlements from the dervishes, let the "imperial" cat out of the diplomatic bag. The fact that the British Government has determined to send a new expedition into the Soudan points, not only to an indefinitely prolonged occupation of Egypt; but to an understanding satisfactory to Great Britain that she shall not be meddled with in holding Egypt and as much contiguous territory as she may deem necessary, no matter what may be thought about it at Paris or St. Petersburg. In other words, the Triple Alliance must have become in fact, if not in form, a Quadruple Alliance.

They are very large projects that are thus adumbrated. The great work of the next century, it is already plain, is the conquest of Africa by modern civilization. There is not a Foreign Office in Europe in which this is not recognized. There is not a Foreign Office in Europe in which the main purpose, over and above the immediate purpose and the hand-to-mouth policy of keeping the peace in Europe, is not to get for the nation its full share, which means as much as it can possibly secure, of the proceeds. This is why we see France cavorting in Madagascar and Italy in Abyssinia, and this is why we now see England, or rather adventurous and unauthorized Englishmen, pushing northward from Cape Colony, and England herself preparing to push southward from Egypt.

The politics of Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries turned upon the partition of America, and we all know now that turned out. North America became English and South America Spanish. While England is still a great, indeed the second, power in this hemisphere, Spain has lost all of her possessions but one, and that one, which she has alienated like the rest by frantic misgovernment, she is now making frantic efforts to keep by force of arms. There is no power which occupies as to Africa the position which Spain held as to America when the struggle began which ended in the expulsion of Spain as a political power from the mainland. The power which starts with the greatest advantages for the possession of Africa is, of course, Great Britain, as the first of the trading nations, the first without a second and without a rival. No other nation approaches her in the qualties which make "merchant adventurers" and which make successful colonists. Such foreign trade as Africa already has is as preponderantly British as the foreign trade of Asia. This is an immense and will doubtless prove to be a decisive advantage in the struggle. It is an advantage that political combinations can only temporarily neutralize. If we had not hampered ourselves by our commercial legislation, we might compete with Great Britain for the trade of the new Asia, if not of the New Africa. But as things are, it seems that the action of the British Government is in the direction of manifest destiny, and that a century hence as great a part of Africa as of America will have fallen to the English-speaking race. It does not, however, follow that in the one case more than in the other it will appear on the map as "British possessions."

Municipal.

A few good Democrats will insist on the "Third Term." The friends of Capt. John M. Wright will do all in their power to make him the next Mayor of Fayetteville.

WORKINGMAN.

Of Interest at Southern Pines.

Correspondence of the Observer.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 22.

Mr. Editor:—Never in the history of this place have there been so many people here. All the hotels and also the private boarding houses are crowded, and every train from the north brings more, leaving the cold winds of New England and other Northern States to bask in the warm sunshine of our beautiful Southland. One tourist remarked last week, "What a contrast to leave home in the snow and sleigh riding to find here sunshine and flowers, games of tennis and croquet going on, and so on and so on."

The schedule on the Electric Railroad to Pinehurst was begun yesterday, and every car was crowded. The distance, six and one-half miles, is made in twenty-two minutes.

Pinehurst was a pine ridge six months ago, now the "Holly Inn," its big hotel, and all its boarding houses, as well as every cottage, are full. Mr. Tufts will build a still larger hotel. This speaks well for the climate of this section. I was told last week by Mr. Duryea, a Long Island millionaire, that this was his first visit here, and he said he liked the climate better than any he had ever known (and he had been all over the world), and he expected to spend every winter here. This is the sentiment of all who come here.

We will have two entertainments this week—an opera troupe one night and Henry Blount's lecture, "Beyond the Alps," another night. The people are eager for entertainments, and we expect each will have a full house.

The prospect of the government building the Soldiers' Home here is excellent. The object, I hear, is to build it for both Northern and Southern disabled soldiers alike. It is supported and advocated by several Northern and Southern Senators.

J. G.

Two Opinions on the Ohio Money Plank.

Springfield Republican.

Three Republican State conventions have spoken this week. They have represented three different candidates for the Presidency, and their declarations on the money question command first attention. Of the three declarations the Allison plank is the most satisfactory, because it rests on his own record for an interpretation and that record is a fairly conservative one. The Rhode Island declaration is evasive and insane. What could be more stupid than a policy which "recognizes" equal value in any dollar the government is of a mind to issue? The McKinley declaration is the most two-faced of all. It is chock full of double dealing. It is the Republican plank of 1892 over again. Gold and silver cannot both be used as standard money except as both are accorded equal treatment in the coinage. To make silver a standard money, gold remaining where it is, silver must be accorded free and unlimited rights of coinage at a fixed ratio. The framers of the McKinley platform knew this as well as anybody; but their aim was to conceal or make uncertain, and not to define the views of themselves and candidates. Their policy is one of evasion and trickery. They are plainly opposed to free silver coinage, but they do no flatly say so. Such men and candidates are not worthy of public confidence at this time of grave monetary peril. The sound business sense of the country is weary to death of such policical evasion.

New York World.

Here are some of the reasons why it is safe to predict that William McKinley will be nominated for President by the Republican convention at St. Louis: Because he is the only National candidate, the only candidate representing a National idea and a National issue. The popular imagination sees in him the champion of a great issue, the father of protection. Because he is a Western candidate and has behind him the enormous sectional pressure of Western sentiment, without the aid of which no Republican has ever been elected President. Because last, but not least, the very fact that Mr. McKinley is opposed by the two most powerful bosses in the East, Platt and Quay, and the two most odious, despotic political machines, is bound to create a reaction in his favor; bound to give him the sympathy of the masses, who hate bosses; bound to help him in the end. In the popular imagination Mr. Cleveland is as thoroughly identified with the idea of tariff reform as Mr. McKinley is with that of protection. If Republican protection sentiment compels the nomination of McKinley in spite of the bosses and leaders, what more natural than the logic of action and reaction—that Democratic tariff-reform sentiment should endeavor to force upon the Democratic Convention the candidate who four years ago upon the same issue won so gloriously?

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

To Spend Easter at Salem.

The Fayetteville party which goes to Salem for the Moravian Easter services has made several charming additions to its numbers.

Under Mrs. Bidgood's delightful chaperonage will be Misses Lilly Hoke and Janie Andrews of Raleigh, Miss Marie McGill of Petersburg, Va., Miss Martha Williams of Wilmington, Misses Murchison of New York and Misses Janie and Eliza Williams of Fayetteville.

Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid, Miss Matt Williams, A. J. Cook, H. McGeachy and R. L. Williams will also be of the party.

On their return, several of these young ladies will remain in Fayetteville for the Easter gayeties, which, it is rumored, will be especially enjoyable.

Other Visitors Expected.

Miss Sue Borden, whose former visit to this place won for her many friends and much admiration, is soon to visit Miss Broadfoot of Dick Street.

Miss Borden's winter has been spent in New York in the further cultivation of an already delightful voice.

Mrs. W. D. Smith is expecting her niece from Mississippi.

Mrs. Smith has herself just returned from a pleasant week at Rockingham.

Bolton's as a Summer Resort.

The young men who spend their summers at Bolton's will make their resort much easier of access and thus add greatly to the popularity which it already enjoys by the building of a good bicycle road from town.

The usual Bolton colony with some pleasant additions is already making preparations for the summer.

The young men have taken the cottage on the further side of the spring.

Two Delightful Literary Clubs.

The works of Amelie Rives and her conspicuous career were discussed Friday afternoon by the Sweet Bells in Tune.

The interesting sketch read by Miss Calvert appeared in a prominent paper a few days after the author's late astonishing marriage, and was probably the most pleasant of the many newspaper articles which this event called forth.

The paper first pictured the childhood of Amelie Rives, and the attitude taken by Albemarle county toward each new development of this strange girl as it shook its good old Virginia head and styled her "a caution."

Next was the story of the author's young womanhood shown in her writings where, after the first few short stories that startled Albemarle county into temporary admiration, the chief actors in her cosmos figured with little attempt at disguise.

We may now look, says the writer, for a third chapter in this life book of which The Quick or the Dead and Barbara Dering constitute the first and second.

One of those first short stories which brought the author into prominence, Nurse Crumpet Tells the Story, was then read by Mrs. Lilly, and was much admired and enjoyed by those present.

Joel Chandler Harriss will be the subject for this week's discussion.

***

The Book Club spent Friday afternoon most pleasantly at Jonquil cottage.

After the meeting was opened and the minutes read, each member as usual gave the club some item of literary interest and the chair was given up to the hostess.

As the books pass fornightly each to the next place in the circle it has been decided that no book shall be discussed until it has made its round, but each member entertained the club yesterday afternoon with the life of her last books' author.

These papers having been read, and they were most enjoyable, pencils and paper were distributed and the guests were requested to write the names of a group of prominent men and women whose pictures had been prepared and numbered by the hostess for this purpose.

This feature was one of much interest, many unfamiliar faces being recognized at once and some familiar ones causing a great deal of discussion.

The afternoon which ended in the drinking of tea and the breaking of hot ginger bread was one of the most charming of its kind.

Of Books.

A small volume of short stories under the title of "Frivolous Cupid," has recently been published in the United States. The book is prettily bound with an appropriate verse upon its cover, and the name well chosen.

Mr. Hope, the author, however, in a letter to the Bookman says: "I have never written any story or any volume of stories, under the title of "Frivolous Cupid, and I am in no way responsible for this publication. The stories are very probably written by me. I have not seen the volume. But since I myself exercise a strict censorship with regard to the republication of my earlier essays, I do not desire that in America, where I have received such kind and generous encouragement, I should be held responsible for what may be, in my own judgment, entirely unworthy of republication."

***

Ian McLaren will publish a new work during the spring.

This book, "The Mind of the Master," will be strictly a religious production and, it is said, will be some what of a surprise even to those who are familiar with the religious element in much of his work.

***

Book columns are saying a good deal about Robert Barr now a-days. Conan Doyle says of him that he is the coming short story writer, and Rudyard Kipling speaks enthusiastically of the Americanism in his work.

The Easter Season.

Coming events cast their shadows before.

The Easter german, as was decided in in a meeting held last week on this subject, will be given under the auspices of the Terpsicorean German Club, though the dancing men outside the club will take part. It will be danced in the LaFayette dining room to the music of the Big Six, and several charming strangers are expected for the occasion.

The spring of the year, with all its charms of song-birds and budding nature, has for womankind one drawback. She too must deck herself in spring like array, and several charming strangers are expected for the occasion.

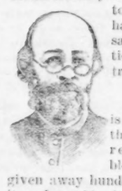
The well bred woman as soon as she is conscious of being well dressed, ceases to be conscious of dress at all. Therefore, the sooner this spring problem is solved and the necessary preliminaries to the duty of looking one's best are gotten through with, the sooner does one's peace of mind return.

Mohairs grow in favor as the season advances—plain one's of every hue as well as the pretty figured weaves which are so effective.

For warm weather bicycle suits, the heavy demins brought out this season are just the thing. These goods are laying pretty and inexpensive but their weight and texture give exactly the proper hang for this purpose.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but



AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR

Sarsaparilla

When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Wade Items.

Mr. John D. Autry, officer in Flea Hill township, was at Wade to-day on official business, and a good one he is. Since he has been in the office crime has not been so great in this vicinity as it has generally been.

Wade is on a boom in the egg business. Eggs sold for 12 cents per dozen Saturday, caused by competition. Eggs sold in Fayetteville the same day at eight cents.

WAR NEWS IN FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.

The small wire that holds the pickets to the large wire in the stock fence has recently been cut between Bluff church and Wade by some one unknown.

Mr. John D. Autry informs me that the mule stolen from Nancy Kelly has not been heard of yet and that there is no trace of the thief.

Sabbath school organized at Wade yesterday (Sunday) with Dr. H. A. McSwain superintendent and Mr. Gregory secretary, Josiah Cook treasurer.

W. H. H. W.

"Big Enough for Three."

BattleAx PLUG

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 26, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

C. W. Broadfoot—Musical Card.

Weber Piano Tuning Co.—A good Reliable Piano.

Atlanta Incubator Co.—What do you want.

Miss Lizzie Bolton's School in Campbellton will give an entertainment Friday night in the old McNeill gin house. Everybody is cordially invited.

We regret to announce that Mr. Silas McBee will be unable to deliver his famous lecture on church architecture on account of pressing business engagements elsewhere.

W. K. Brock, charged with larceny of a deed from Mr. Burness Geddie, was tried before 'Squire McLean yesterday and bound over to the Superior Court in the sum of 50 dollars.

At the Presbyterian church Sunday there were 22 additions on profession of faith, and at the Methodist church 4. Several others are expected to join these churches, and 7 names of those expecting to join the Baptist church have been given to the pastor.

Cash for 25 Shares.

A wealthy northern person and a friend of Fayetteville has subscribed for 25 shares of stock in the Fayetteville co-operative cotton factory. The said person has paid the full value $1250, in cash.

Contempt of Court.

William Brown, who was committed to jail several days ago by 'Squire Overby for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions, was discharged Tuesday. The court ordered his discharge on account of sericus sickness in the man's family.

Runaway.

A team of mules ran away yesterday and broke off one of the gates at the C. F. & Y. V. crossing and tore up a lamp post. The runaway was caused by one of the gates descending on the back of the mules rather unexpectedly. No damage was done to the mules or wagon.

The Meeting Last Night.

A large congregation assembled in the Armory Tuesday night, notwithstanding the scarlatina scare. Rev. Mr. McKelway preached the sermon, taking for his text, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found." In a masterly style and with his usual clearness of voice and argument, he showed the necessity for immediate repentance.

On account of the cold weather, the meetings will be held in the Methodist Church for the balance of the week.

A Sad Death.

Little Blanche Kathline Watson, daughter of C. M. and Lizzie R. Watson, died Friday night at 9:30 o'clock of scarlet fever. Although only a little over eight years old, she was a remarkably bright child, being able, among other things, to name every capital in the United States. Her father and mother took her to the Guerrant meeting Tuesday night, and upon reaching home the little one complained of being cold. She was taken sick that night and rapidly grew worse.

Commissioners Court.

A. J. Hall, formerly post master at Robin Hill, and under bond to appear in the U. S. Court to answer to the charge of false cancellation of stamps, failed to appear, and Monday was arrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Jno. R. Smith and committed to jail by U. S. deputy marshal, J. W. Atkinson.

It is said that his brother went before the Federal court at Raleigh and stated that the defendant was dead. Before nol pros ing the case investigation was made with the above results.

The Episcopal Parish House.

Mr. Silas McBee, the distinguished church architect of New York, is in the city. He was yesterday engaged in drawing plans for the proposed Episcopal Parish House, a sketch of which we published some time ago.

Mr. McBee thinks that the building should be located on the south eastern corner of St. John's church where the belfry now stands and be connected with the Vestry Room of the church by a cloister. It was at first proposed to build it along side the church, between the church and the Rectory.

Campbellton Club.

The Campbellton Club met Friday night in their Club Room in Campbellton. The President, Alex. Strickland, was in the chair, and the Secretary, Mr. F. H. Overby, was at his post.

After the transaction of important business an election of members took place, and ten were added to the roll.

A heated discussion on water, lights, etc., livened up the meeting, after which the club adjourned. The next meeting will be held Friday night at 8 o'clock. The band was present and played some fine music for the Club. The "boys" say that they are ready for the coming campaign, with their instruments in tune.

Bishop's Visitation.

The Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, Bishop of East Carolina, made his annual visitation to the several churches in this city Sunday. At St. John's, in the morning, he confirmed nine candidates; at St. Philip's in the afternoon he confirmed twenty-three, and at St. Joseph's (colored) at night he confirmed eight.

Bishop Watson preached a powerful sermon at St. John's Sunday morning—in fact it was one of the finest sermons we ever listened to.

His text was, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," and in a simple yet marvelously eloquent manner and in the most beautiful English, he described the meeting of Christ and the blind beggar, and drew therefrom many deep religious thoughts and truths.

The Southern's Bid.

In a conversation last Friday with Hon. G. M. Rose, who had just returned from Asheville, we learn that it is the general opinion that the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will be sold as an entiety probably in July. Three propositions for the disposal of the Road were submitted to Judge Simonton and he now has them under consideration.

The Southern Railway Company has made an "upset" offer of $1,692,000 for the whole road. One million for the A division which is that from Greensboro to the South Carolina line, $367,000 for the B division, that from Greensboro to Mt. Airy, and $325,000 for the C division, which is from Fayetteville to Wilmington.

Death of Mrs. James P. Hodges.

Mrs. Flora Hodges, wife of James P. Hodges, and mother of John M. and Dr. J. Allison Hodges and Mrs. Jesse Smith, died at her residence in Little River Academy Saturday evening at 6.30 o'clock. Mrs. Hodges, who was in her 79th year, was a daughter of Col. Keuneth Murchison, of Harnett county. She was a Christian lady, greatly beloved and respected by every one who knew her. Beloved for her kindness and charity and respected for her uncommon intelligence. She leaves a large number of relatives and friends who deeply mourn her death.

The funeral took place at 11 o'clock this morning from the Presbyterian church at Little River Academy.

Dr. Hodges, her youngest son, arrived from Richmond Sunday night, and attended the funeral this morning.

The Scarlatina.

Quite a scare has been caused in the community by the presence of Scarletina. There are ten or twelve cases in the city but all of light form and not likely to spread if the directions of the Health officer are followed.

At a meeting of the Board of Health on Monday, at which all the physicians were present, the matter was thoroughly discussed.

It was decided that there was not sufficent cause to close the schools but that all the children of any family in which there is a case must be kept at home.

The cause of the trouble was traced to a certain school which was attended by two children who had had the disease and who the doctors say no doubt caught it from their father, a travelling man, though he did not have it himself.

Dr. McGougan, the health officer, has notified all the schools to observe every precaution, sanitary and otherwise.

The following houses are infected so far as we can learn: Jas. F. Johnson's, Pryor Johnson's, R. McMillan's, J. E. Garrett's, John D. McNeill's on Haymount, W. H. Tomlinson's, B. R. Hall's, over the river, and three colored people's houses, two near the cemetery and one near the oil mills.

The scare has about subsided and the people are going about their work as usual, though it must be admitted many of them wear little bags around their necks and are seen to put lumps of tar in their water.

As soon as the OBSERVER expelled the cloud of mystery by publishing a list of the infected houses and the people saw that it was by no means an epidemic they became better satisfied. Only one new case has been reported yesterday, that of one of Geo. Scurlock's little children.

The cases already reported are doing well with the exception of one of Mr. Jas. Johnson's little girls. She was very sick last night and at one time it was thought that she could not live the night out, though she rallied and is some better this afternoon.

The Guerrant Meeting.

Rev. Dr. Guerrant preached his last sermon Sunday night. The audiences have grown at each service since the meeting began, and that night the immense Armory was not sufficient to hold the people. Many seeing the jam of humanity there, turned and went away. It was a memorable occasion, and probably the largest number of people that were ever gathered under one roof in the city of Fayetteville were present.

As early as 6:30 the people began to drift into the Armory. By 7 o'clock a steady stream of humanity crowded the streets, all eager to secure the best seats. By 8 o'clock every available seat and all standing room had been taken, and despite a drizzling rain, which set in about this hour, they continued to come until no room was left.

After reading the last part of the 15th chapter of St. Luke, containing the parable of the prodigal son, after which a song by the choir of 50 voices was beautifully rendered, Dr. Geurrant then took his text, which was the "Parable of the prodigal son." He asked 1st, what God called the sinner? *His son!* not a rebel, not a stranger, not an outcast. He called attention to the fact that it was the *youngest son* that left his home, and that the youngest one in a family was loved the best. He pointed out the folly of sinners; the misery of sin; the famine of the soul and the pleasures of the world as husks His description of the death of the infidel was fine, and made a great impression. He said that God runs to meet you as the father ran to meet his son; clothes you in the robe of righteousness and welcomes you home. He then extended an invitation to the people to arise and go to their Father; to come back home. Many went to the front and gave their hand to him and their heart to God.

Dr. Guerrant then asked the choir to sing that old song, "Come we that love the Lord." They sang the song, and as the familiar melody swelled upward and out into the night there were many eyes wet with tears. The benediction was pronounced; the immense volume of people emptied themselves into the streets; the Armory was deserted, and the Guerrant meeting, which has been productive of so much good, was a memory.

Mr. W. M. Morgan, one of the most prominent financiers in North Carolina, was in the city Saturday. He is associated with Mr. Holt in the new cotton factory.

THE FLEA HILL FENCE AGAIN BUENED.

The War is on Once More.

Our correspondent in Flea Hill sent us the following dispatch by a messenger yesterday: "Fence burned from Plank Road and still burning all along the line as far as the eye can see. Was discovered at 5 o'clock this morning."

The war has broken out again and lively times may be expected.

It will be remembered that several miles of this stock law fence which had just been erected, was recently burned, and the County offered 50 and the State 100 dollars for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

Detectives from abroad were employed, but after several weeks investigation, they adandoned the search. The Fence Commissioners immediately commenced to have the fence rebuilt. With the exception of the occasional pulling up of a post or cutting of a wire, all has gone along smoothly. It is now very evident that a secret organization is responsible for this lawlessness, as everything is done with method and precision and great secrecy. In fact a gentleman from that neighborhood informs us that there is such a society.

From the latest report we understand that about a mile of the fencing was burned. Those who were awakened by the glare of the flames say that a number of persons must have been concerned in the deed as the flames shot up simultaneously along the whole distance.

There are two factions in Flea Hill, one claiming that the Stock Law Bill was passed by fraud against the wishes of a majority of the people, and the other claiming that it was passed legally upon a petition to the Legislature by a majority of the land holders.

The fence is being built according to a law passed by the late Legislature, and until that law is repealed or declared void on account of fraud it is gross lawlessness to interfere, however much the people may think they have been wronged.

Enlargement of the Observer's Quarters.

We have been engaged for several days in removing the press and other fixtures to the first floor of the OBSERVER building, where a platform disconnected with the flooring and supported from the bottom of the cellar below, has been constructed for its reception. This work was ordered a month ago to meet the enlarged needs of the Daily, and we have suffered much loss and inconvenience in consequence of the delay, missing mails, etc. The change adds to our present quarters a business office on the first floor (as well as the press room referred to) with connecting stairway to the composing room. All will be in proper condition, we hope, in a day or two when out-of town subscribers will get their Dailies regularly on time.

People and their Movements.

Every one is delighted to see Col. Starr out again.

Mr. Ran McMillan returned yesterday from Savannah.

Mr. Geo. Brandt, of Spout Springs, spent Sunday at home.

Dr. Wharton, of Manchester, was on the streets yesterday morning.

His many friends are glad to see Capt. Sandy Robeson able to be out again.

Mr. Harry Harding, of Washington, is visiting his uncle, Rev. Isaac Hughes.

Mrs. Harriet A. Mabray, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting Mrs. Morrow, on Haymount.

Mrs. John G. McNatt, of McNatt's, was in town Friday morning with her little boy Daniel.

Mr. Mike Folb left Saturday night for the northern markets to purchase his spring stock.

Miss Sue Borden, a charming society young lady of Goldsboro, is expected here on a visit soon.

Mr. Watson Faisley, who is teaching school at Little River Academy, was in the city Saturday.

Mrs. Samuel Carmon and Miss Julia Carmon, of Wilmington, are visiting Mrs Sheetz, on Hay street.

Mrs. M. Newby, of Sanford, has returned home after a pleasant visit to her daughter, Mrs. O. Evans, at Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell, who have been spending the winter in this city, have returned to their home in Pennsylvania. They made a number of friends while here and they will be heartily welcomed if they return next winter.

THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE

Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 19, '96.

MR. EDITOR:—If Robert Burns, "Nature's Poet," as he is sometimes called, had lived in this enlightened nine eenth century, he could not more aptly have described some of the "Religionists" of America than he does in his poems, "To the Unco Guid" and "Dedication," "To Gavin Hamilton." Religious zeal without Christianity has, in all the ages of the past, been a curse instead of a blessing. It was this that threw the pall of darkness over the ninth and tenth centuries, very properly called "The Dark Ages." It was this that established the Inquisition with all its horrors; it is religion, the religion of the Turk that to-day is massacreing the Christians of Armenia, and like their predecessors, "their zeal for Islam is only equaled by their slakeless thirst for plunder." It is religious zeal that to day would again persecute Jew and Gentile for differing with them if they only had the power. I once heard an eminent divine speaking of a narrow sectarian sermon to which he had listened, and his comment was, all great and good men are broad men. We know that the reverse of this proposition is not necessarily true. We have all heard of Ministers who had been preaching for years before they found out that they had never been converted, and juding from the unkind and unchristian like expressions of some of them, we don't doubt it.

The Religion of Jesus Christ has been wonderfully exemplified in the powerful sermons to which we have listened for the last week, and it is that Christ like spirit, with which he is possessed, that gives the preacher his great power. Appropos of the sermon on Friday evening, I heard one Minister who takes a very prominent part in the meetings, charged with having gotten religion under that sermon, his reply was: "I got that before the war and have never lost it," and those who know him can testify to the fact that he still has it, for his broad minded, Christian liberality proves it, and a man of this kind will do more good in a year that one who, as Burns says

"Grunts up a lengthened solemn groan
And damns all parties but his own."

will do in a life time, for he makes everybody love him, and that without "compromising principle" either. LIBERAL.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." Mrs. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn. This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, promptly and efficiently. 25 cents.

E. B. Cuthbert & Company—Wealthy Bankers and Brokers of New York—Operating in North Carolina—Branch Office in this City.

The firm of Cuthbert & Co., are members of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange and the New York Produce and Coffee Exchanges, and have decided, in order to give the people of Fayetteville the best possible facilities for obtaining valuable commercial and market information, to extend their wire system this far and open a branch office in Fayetteville with Mr. Chiles as correspondent.

Mr. E. B. Cuthbert, the senior member of the firm is a Southern man by birth. He was born in South Carolina, but his youth and early manhood were passed in West Tennessee. He went to New York ten or fifteen years ago and was soon well known on the street as a successful operator and broker. The death of his grandfather occurring some years ago, leaving several millions of dollars, enabled him to form a business connection, the success of which he is now enjoying, and the house, while comparatively young, has taken the lead, particularly in cotton business, and is now considered one of the first houses of New York.

Mr. Jno. S. Chiles, their representative in charge in this city, has been here several months already and is a courteous and affable gentleman, as doubtless those who have enjoyed business relations with him can aver.

WHAT DO YOU WANT
For Your Money?

Spring Chickens bring 35 and 40 cts. each. Buy the

"DIXIE HATCHER"

and make $300 to $400 this season. No old hens to scratch up your flowers.

We sell a 60 Egg Incubator for $6.00.

Write for Pamphlets.

ATLANTA INCUBATOR CO.,

46d-w1m Atlanta, Ga.

Perfect Health.
Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce
A Vigorous Body.
For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Buckien's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

If strength is what you want, you should study what cures your weakness.

It is practically lack of food.

But you eat three meals a day, and all you can eat at a time.

Yes, but do you *digest* it?

Food undigested, is not food. It is not nourishment.

It doesn't create strength.

To digest your food take Shaker Digestive Cordial at meals. After a while you will digest your food without it. Then you will get well, and strong and healthy.

Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion and all its symptoms, such as nausea, headache, eructations, pain in the stomach, giddiness, loss of appetite, etc. It makes your food nourish you and make you strong and fat and hearty.

Druggists sell it. Trial bottle 10 cents.

When your stomach is out of order and your skin is yellow, indicating a disordered liver, take Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator, the greatest of all family medicines 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

"Success is the reward of merit" not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood-purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil is the greatest internal remedy for cramps, colic and all internal aches and pains for man or beast. Large bottles, 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's PILLS cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

A smart Broadway, New York, druggist has this sign hanging outside his store; it marks the new era of drug selling. Is it any wonder that he has to enlarge his quarters, that his clerks are busy, and that his store is one of the most popular along the leading thoroughfare?

You can afford to trade with a druggist who gives you SCOTT'S EMULSION when you ask for it.

GARDEN PLOW!

Do you garden any at all? If so, you should have a

PLANET, JR., HAND PLOW.

You can do more work with one than 5 men can do with hoes.

Get one, and if you find it unsatisfactory, we will refund purchase money.

We are factory agents for this vicinity, and will sell you as low as you can buy one any where and save you the freight.

We are agents for

BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES,

because we know they have no superiors, and we always do the best for our customers.

It cost you nothing to look, and we will be glad to have you call. We try to be "up to date, and you will find something to interest you.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

You would not knowingly swallow poison. When you drink poor whisky you poison blood, body and brain. Besides this you don't enjoy the drink. Buy good whisky. There's comfort, health and enjoyment in it. If overworked, worried or run down, you need a warming soothing tonic. Nothing like good whisky. It aids digestion, makes flesh and pleasantly invigorates the system. Good whisky does this, mind you. Poor whisky irritates the stomach, inflames the tissues and poisons the blood. You can't afford to run risks; get the best, it pays. Physicians drink and recommend I. W. HARPER'S Nelson County Ky. Whisky.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

YOUNG WIVES

We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures SAFETY to LIFE of Both Mother and Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND DANGER.

Makes CHILD-BIRTH Easy.

Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

MUSICAL CARD.

Piano and Organ Tuning, Repairing and Thorough Remodeling done by the Weber Company. May be relied upon to give perfect satisfaction. They have certainly proved by their work to be a great acquisition to our city, and deserve the patronage of those desirous of having their Pianos properly attended to. They have thoroughly remodeled my Piano to the entire satisfaction of my family, and friends who have tried it.

46-we26 C. W. BROADFOOT.

A Good, Reliable Piano,

Perfect as New, for sale at a sacrifice, to an immediate purchaser.

WEBER PIANO REPAIRING CO., 46-w26 Opposite Opera House.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.
H. I. McDUFFIE, District Manager,
w1y-d3m] Fayetteville, N. C.

Receivers' Notice.

Holders of *Receivers' Certificates* of the *People's National Bank of Fayetteville* must present their Certificates AT ONCE, if they would *get their money* thereon. The *final dividend* is now ready, and the business must close at once.

WM. G. LeDUC, d39-w19-26 Receiver.

NOTICE.

Fayetteville Oil Mill.

Notice is hereby given that we will buy all Seed offered at our Mill until April 25th.

Highest Cash Price paid.

d42-51—w26

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.,
JOHN GILL, Receiver.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 18, 1896.

The coupons of the South Carolina Pacific Rail Road Bonds, due April 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

G. E. IJAMS, Treasurer.

w19-26

Last Call For Taxes.

Delinquent tax payers for the year 1895 are reminded that I am required to collect unpaid taxes by compulsory means.

The attention of merchants is called to the purchase tax long over due.

Attention is also called to the new law taxing private corporations. See Section 36 of Revised Law acts 1895, page 125 and the penalties therein provided.

On April 1st I shall advertise the lands of all those in arrear.

Please save your feelings, my feelings and cost by immediate payment. Truly,

3-19-2t Mc. D GEDDIE, Sheriff Cumberland County.

READER,

It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at

A. GARRASON'S.

—HIS STOCK OF—

Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries

IS IMMENSE.

A trial order will convince anyone that

A. GARRASON

Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries

AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C.. Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

CROATAN.....Saturday, March 28th
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, March 24th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, March 24th
GEO W CLYDE.....Tuesday, March 31st

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

GEO W CLYDE.....Friday, March 27th
CROATAN.....Tuesday, March 31st

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

Do you want to be in it?

The bicycle business is growing enormously—why not try it? You can buy one wheel, or as many as you like, and sell your friends

BICYCLES AT COST.

An order sent now entitles you to a big discount. Apply quick for the agency for your place. Our wheels are the highest grade, most reliable bicycles made to-day.

Particulars and handsomely illustrated printed matter by mail.

CARLIN & FULTON, Baltimore, Md.

3-12-4t[

Tax Collector's Sale.

The following Real Estate, levied on, will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House of the County, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, April 6, 1896, to satisfy the unpaid Taxes, as of Chapter 213, Laws 1893, etc., together with all costs and expenses thereon

E. J. EVANS, Tax Collector.

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Description.	Due.
Harvey Bunce,	60 acres, residence,	$ 3 68
Mrs Elizabeth Baker,	74 acres, res,	1 62
G L Breece,	50 acres, former res,	1 52
Zilphia Clifton,	18½ " " "	88
D A C Denning,	50 " " McAllister land,	1 32
Wm Eason,	50 " "	1 45
Mrs Bettie Geddie,	76 acres, "	1 46
Bernice Geddie,	150 " Hadley land,	3 04
J A Murphy,	53 " res,	1 40
Tama McDonald,	14 " "	91
Haywood Strickland,	47 acres, McDonald land,	1 40
J B Williams,	20 acres, rec,	85
A Wilson,	5 " Wade,	76
J M Cade,	145 "	1 58

CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

James Carter,	130 acres,	2 63
S F McDaniel,	226 acres,	4 09
Lula J McDaniel,	362 acres,	3 20
Isaac Surles,	46 acres,	1 60

3-5-5t

Peter Henderson & Co.'s
GARDEN SEEDS
ARE PREFERRED BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIABILITY.

THEY REFUSE TO PUT TP PAPERS SMALLER THAN THE 5c. OR FULL SIZE.

TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR
ONE CENT PAPERS,
I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PAPERS FROM THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM OF
David Landreth & Sons.
H. R. HORNE

1-28-96

AT THE STORE

of the undersigned you *are* always welcome and any trade you can influence this way will be appreciated.

WE HAVE A FEW BUSHELS OF
Fitzell Bro.'s Seed Irish
POTATOES,
CROWN JEWEL AND EARLY ROSE,
Besides of Northern Grown Varieties,
PEERLESS, GOODRICH, BURBANK AND EARLY ROSE.

Let us know what kind of Packages you will need for Truck Shipping, so that we will be prepared to supply you.

A. S. HUSKE.

FOR SALE!

THE NATIONAL COLLECTION AGENCY,
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,
WILL DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING JUDGMENTS:

NORTH CAROLINA:

Hill & Benoy, Aberdeen, $91 79; W. T. Irwin, Asheville, $33.56; White Bros., Anlander, $196 70; R. B. Burden & Co., Anlander, $47.48; B. F. Mayo, Aurora, $63.40; R. B. Weston, Aurora, $187.5-; J. J. Smith, Bath, $51 57; Jones & Hancock, Beaufort, $106.00; L. Mangum, Benson, $200.00; T. G. Carson, Bethel, $25.00; E. Woolard, Bunyan, $372.00; Pat. Iverson & Brown, Bryson City, $31.35; C. A. Raby, Bryson City, $203.29; J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor, $89.34; J. W. Markham, Chapel Hill, $72.50; W. T. Williamson, Clinton, $478.89; T. E. Beasley, Colerain, $176.14; S. B. Freeman, Colerain, $75.70; H. D. Chaddock & Co., Criswell, $421.00; J. A. & I. K. Buckner, Democrat, $302.00; L. H. Lee, Dunn, $19.50; W. A. Slater & Co., Durham, $79.80; Thaxton & Patton, Durham, $87.85; J. E. Bonner, Edenton $25 00; Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth City, $172. J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park, $1,443.00; M. A. Wilkinson, Fair Bluff $38 40; J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield, $90 00; J. H. Smith, Falkland, $130.60; Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville, $276.00; J. A. Vann, Franklinton, $144.45; R T Clifton, Frnklinton, $199.00; Leroy King & Co., Graham, $41.98; T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro, $345 92; Sample S. Brown, Greensboro, $336.47; W. E. Jordan & Co., Greensboro, $15.80; John B. Hooker, Hamilton, $32.50; J. C. Hoard & Co., Hamilton, $33!.97; N. H. Taylor, Harlowe, $34.18; J. W. B Basson & Co., Haw River, $55.15; Brix Bros., Henderson, $181.59; W. T. Cheatham, Henderson, $130.57; C. D. Tharrington, Inez, $50.93; B. P. Howell, Jonathan Creek, $100.00; J. H. Hales & Co., Kenly, $218.00; Olivet Ellis & Bro., Kinston, $552.41; W. S. Herbert, Kinston, $144.73; W. D. Sadler & Co., Leechville, $20.19; Laden & Yarboro, Lexington, $92.45; James H. Sanford, Louisburg, $303.74; Perry, Renfrow & Son, Lucama, $364.0-; Isaac Williamson, Lucama, $159.57; J. A. Earles, Manson, $160.05; R. L. Bennett, Middleburg, $30.44; W. J. Bradshaw, Moncure, $345.90; John Bell, Moncure, $506.63; Riddle & Johnson, Montezuma, $67.12; M. M. Mason & Co., Morehead City, $124.09; R. R. Moore, Mornh, $94.10; J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mount Airy, $114.25; J. H. Cohen, Newbern, $180.45; B. J. Smith & Co., Newbern, $911.10; S. J. Jarrell, Oxford, $403.23; R. H. McGuire, Oxford, 443.60; S. C. Shearender, Pantego, 136 25; Wm. B. Hutchins, Raleigh, 2 3.91; Thos. G. Jenkins, Raleigh, 181.18; Rice Brose., Reidsville, 227.43; R. L. Bennett, Ridgeway, 99.00; F. Vaughn, Ridgway, 168.00; A. M. Long, Rocking ham, 113.90; N. T. Shore, Salem. 22.58; H. P. Duke & Co., Seaboard, 16.50; C. V. Shiles & Co., Seaboard, 44.00; Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield, 24.33; O. M. Conley, Statesville, 99.30; E. T. Manson, Swansboro, 55.00; T. W. Harris, Jr., Swanquarter, 54.99; L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 139.00; L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 189.00; J. J. Wilson, Talbot, $211 82; Ducker & Garren, Tweed. $67.22; Wheeler Bros, Warrenton, $93.25; J. C. Horton, Washington, $123.40; Boston Shoe Store, Weldon, $47.09; J. F. Hardison, Williamston, $169.1-; W. J. Harris, Wilson, $609 81; W. Corbett, Wilson, $764.60; Wm Harris, Wilson, $71.67; Mitchell & Askew Winston, 33.09; King Bros., Pure Food Co., Winston, $23.67; Anderson & Co., Woodleaf, $286.00.

SEND BIDS TO
The National Collection Agency,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is a miniature copy of Large Sheets in Red and Blue Print, now used for advertising the above Judgments for sale, on all bill boards.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

OYSTERS

in every style in the cafe.

W. F. RAIFORD.

FAYETTEVILLE.

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality,

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CAB BAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

—WE ARE OFFERING THESE CELEBRATED—

GARDEN SEEDS

at Catalogue Prices, thus saving postage or freight, to those who have been ordering direct.

We are still handling

BUIST'S,

At One Cent a Paper.

☞ Let us have your patronage.

A. J. COOK & CO.

To My Friends in Fayetteville and in the Country, Greeting:

I have opened a General Grocery Business on Green Sreet, opposite the Overbaugh House, where I would be pleased to serve you with everything in my line.

W. B. MALLOY.

19-4t

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE Agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. S. HALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business

OFFICE:—OBSERVER Building, Green Street.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Monday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1896, I

CLAIMED BY SILVER MEN.

They Figure for the Control of the Democratic Convention.

Washington Star.

Representative Terry, of Arkansas, said to a Star reporter to-day that unless the silver men neglected the primaries there would be no possible chance of the gold standard element getting control of the convention. Except in a few conspicuous gold standard centers, he said, a majority of the party is for silver.

"In the Review of Reviews for March," he said, "is the following estimate of the silver States by electoral votes, prepared by a New York gold standard paper:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	9
Colorado	4
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Mississippi	9
Montana	3
Nevada	3
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	3
Oregon	4
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Utah	3
Virginia	12
Washington	4
Total	167

"In the column of gold standard States the Review's estimate includes:

Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Louisiana	8
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Missouri	17
Nebraska	8
Ohio	23
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
	92

"By counting all these against silver, it figures out 280 electoral votes opposed to free silver. Not a single one of these States can properly be counted against the free coinage of silver in the Democratic national convention, and the following are almost certain to send silver delegations to the national convention at Chicago:

Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Louisiana	8
Missouri	17
Ohio	23

"Taking ninety-two from the gold column of 280 and adding them to the silver column, we have 259 for free silver and 188 for gold. But in addition to this, the majority of the Democratic vofers in Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming are for free silver, and this would take from the gold column and add to the silver column forty-four more electoral votes, making the silver total 303, and leaving the opposition 144. I speak of electoral votes because the Review's estimate is by electoral votes. You have just to double these to get the number of delegates to the Democratic national convention from the several States. This will give 606 silver delegates and 288 in the opposition.

"This does not include the delegates from the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, which are overwhelmingly for silver; nor the District of Columbia and Alaska. In all the States that I count on for silver a majority of the Democrats are in favor of free coinage. It is only a question of whether they will assert themselves as the majority. I count, too, the majority of the delegates chosen controlling the vote of the whole delegation. The delegates from the gold standard States act under the unit rule, so that they get the votes of their delegations solidly. I assume that the friends of silver are not going to have divided delegations, while the opposition enforces the unit rule."

The Wearing o' the Green.

"What did St. Patrick do?" asked a small boy. "Preached and drove snakes out of Ireland," was the prompt reply, and this is the definite idea that dwelt in the minds of many of us who wore the green on the seventeenth.

The patron saint of Ireland was a Roman aristocrat by birth and is first seen in Gaul when the fierce Irish overpowered the Roman province in which he dwelt and, his parents being slain, young Patrick and his sisters were sold into slavery.

For six years he tended the sheep of Milcho, a chief of Antrim, on the green hills of Erin, and here at night, the story goes, he was visited by angels and planned out the great work of Christianizing idolatrous Ireland.

Being aided by a kind hearted sea captain to escape and return to his old home, thirty years of St. Patrick's life were now spent in preparation for this great work.

He studied, preached, made pilgrimages, keeping always this one end in view, and at last prepared for this great undertaking, landed in Meath in 432.

Having heard of the arrival of the saint, Prince Diehn came down to the coast to drive him and his religion into the sea. But when he rushed upon St. Patrick to attack him, the Prince's sword arm became rigid as marble, and, feeling that a power more than human was at work, he abandoned his purpose and himself embraced Christianity.

To convert his old master Milcho was St. Patrick's great ambition. Accordingly he set out toward the north in the direction of the fields where he had been used to tend the sheep.

When he came in sight of the castle, however, he beheld a great red light on the horizon.

Milcho had heard of his approach and, fearing that he might be induced to leave the faith of his fathers, set fire to his ancestral home and perished in the flames.

St. Patrick proceeded to the palace of the King.

It was the night before the lighting of the sacred fires, and the Druid priests were gathered to worship in the national fashion.

In full view of these ceremonies, St. Patrick and his followers built their camp fire and sat boldly in its glare.

This was a grave offense. No fires were allowed to be lighted before the sacrificial fires.

On the following morning, therefore, the King ordered him brought before the ceremonial and it was only when St. Patrick's supernatural powers had outnumbered those of the Druids that the King gave up, and, though he, himself, did not at once accept Christianity, decided to make the best of the situation and give this great missionary the freedom of his kingdom.

Eleven years after his arrival St. Patrick was made a member of a council formed to remodel the laws of the land.

So goes the story of his ministry, and, whatever of it may be merely legendary with no foundation save the superstition of the times, certain it is that at the age of 120 after sixty years of work among a once fierce and idolatrous people, St. Patrick breathed his last on March 17th, 492 in a Christian country of over 3,000,000 souls, where not an idol was to be found.

Our Colored Population.

Atlanta Constitution

The census returns show that in 1890 of the 62,622,250 people in this country 7,638,360 were colored.

Our colored people are divided into four classes: African descent, 7,470,040; Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039, and civilized Indians, 58,806. Those of African descent are subdivided into 6,337,980 blacks, 956,989 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons and 69,936 octoroons.

The reports show that the whites increase more rapidly in population than the colored people. The proportion of colored population has steadily decreased ever since 1810. The proportion of colored people is now less than two-thirds of what it was at the beginning of the century. It will surprise some of our readers to learn that Georgia has the largest population of African descent—858,815 in a total of 1,837,353, nearly one-half. The next state is Mississippi, with 742,559 in 1,289,600, much more than one-half. South Carolina has 688,934 in 1,151,149, also more than one-half. Several states are almost entirely white. Main has only 1,823 colored people of all races, New Hampshire 690, Vermont 1,004, North Dakota 596 and South Dakota 1,518. A census bulletin gives the following facts:

The smallest proporton of the colored population is found in the New England states and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, constituting the north Atlantic division, there being 279,564 colored in the total 17,401,545, or less than one in eighty. The next is in the north central division, including the states from Ohio to Kansas and the Dakotas, the colored population there being 450,352 in the total of 22,362 279, or one in fifty-two. In the western division, the eleven states and territories on the Pacific slope, there are 157,356 in a total of 3,027,613, or one in nineteen. In the southern states the proportion is, of course, much larger. In the South Atlantic division, the states bordering on the ocean from Delaware to Florida, the number is 3,265,771 in a total of 8,857,920, or more than one in three, and in the south central division (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas) 3,485,317 in 10,972 893, or one in three. In those two divisions of what are commonly spoken of as the southern states the number is 6,751,088 in 19,830,813, or almost one in three—that is, the colored are one third of the population.

There are very few Chinese, Japanese and Indians in the Southern States; 2,103 of the first, 116 of the second, 8,928 of the third.

It is no doubt generally understood that the great mass of Asiatic population of our country are on the Pacific coast. Of the 107,475 Chinese in the whole country 96,844 are there, 72,427 of them being in California, and of the 2,039 Japanese 1,559 are on the Pacific, 1,147 of them in California. There are some very lonely Japanese, as Maine, Vermont, North Carolina, Iowa and Arizona have each only one. In the north Atlantic division of the States, however, there are 6,177 Chinese and 247 Japanese, New York having 2,935 of the first and 148 of the second. There are some Chinese in every State and Territory, though West Virginia has only fifteen. The total increase during the decade was only 2,015. This is much smaller than at one time was feared by many would be the case. Five of the States and Territories have no Japanese.

The civilized Indians are scattered more generally over the country than is commonly supposed. There are some in every State and Territory, though Delaware has only four and West Virginia nine. California has the highest number, 11,517, and on the Pacific slope, including that, are 31,872. In the north Atlantic division there are 3,234; in the north central, 15,772; in the south Atlantic 2,257, in the south central, 4,571.

With these figures before us, there is no longer any ground for believing that the race problem will ever give us any trouble.

Nuggets of Gold (with a Silver Application) from the Atlanta Constitution.

Prices of the speculative stocks are so low that talk about a war with Spain didn't affect them.

John Sherman thinks the treasury needs more revenue. But the fact is that the people need more money for their products. It is business that needs more revenue.

More failures, lower prices and the closing down of mills in various parts of the country is the record for last week. Hooray for the British gold standard!

The Baltimore and Ohio in the hands of a receiver; cause: hard times. Baltimore's exposition abandoned, cause: hard times. Hooray and hooray for the British gold standard!

A Western paper is discussing the way "to remove the tramp." The best and the speediest way to remove the tramp is to repeal the legislation that makes tramps.

The Personal Side of Washington.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March "Ladies' Home Journal," his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was—in reality.

Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up and poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones,—a condition truly horrible.

Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

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TYRANNY IN KENTUCKY.

Through the Influence and Help of the Administration.

Wilmington Messenger.]

The scenes occurring in Kentucky are a disgrace to the very name of liberty and local self government. Nothing outside of Reconstruction times has been seen comparable to it. It shows what is so often asserted by serious and reflecting men, that man is not capable of self-government is true. The Governor deserves impeachment, should be broken of his office, and if possible, sent to the penitentiary. He dares to seize with armed military the State Capitol, to interfere with legislation, and to even play the Cromwell by telling his soldiers to enter the halls of legislation if they deem it necessary. And why? To elect a Republican United States Senator. It is a fight between the people and soldiers. It is a struggle between the civil and the military.

This Governor Bradly is a Democratic deserter elected as a Republican through the influence and help of the present Administration at Washington, their followers voting with the Republicans for this tyrannical ruler or remaining from the polls that he might be elected. That is the plain English of it. A whole State is convulsed by the high handed act of a vicious partisan official, and civil war is imminent because of the outrages perpetrated upon the free citizens of Kentucky. It reminds us of the Holden Kirk times of infamy in North Carolina. And yet there are men in North Carolina who fought in the war, denounced and damned Holden and his set, who are to-day training with the guilty survivors who defended and upheld the usurping Governor, and all because it was the Democrats whom he hounded, maltreated, persecuted and imprisoned.

Seeking Deep Water at Southport.

Wilmington Messenger.

We understand that the project of building the Tennessee and Ohio railroad, designed to run from Southport to Wilmington and connect with the railroad here, is assuming definite shape. In the last few day's terminals have been bought at deep water point at Southport.

The property purchased was the Fremont track, belonging to the Fremont and Costigan heirs. Mr. A. F. Toon, of Whiteville, acting as commissioner, sold the property and $10,000 in cash was paid for it. E. S. Martin, Esq., acted as attorney for the heirs, and John D. Bellamy, Esq., as counsel for the railroad company. There are 250 acres in the tract of land and it has a frontage of 2,800 feet on deep water points. It is located just north of Miss Kate Stuart's.

RUIN AND MISERY

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE YOUNG MEN OF THE DAY?

Cigarette smoking is one of the evils which is fast increasing among the young men of the period. It is an age of nervousness; nervous excitement, nervous weakness and debility is the growing malady of the day. Minds are over-burdened in school, the pleasures of social life follow business worry; intemperance, sexual excesses or abuses over excite the already enfeebled nerves and result in exhausting diseases or drains upon the nervous system.

It's a drag and a handicap to every young man to be a sufferer from nervous debility or weakness, low spirits, irritable temper, impaired memory, loss of will-power, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from pernicious habits often contracted through ignorance of nature's laws. The wreck of constitution, weakened vitality and manly power, following such habits would be a sorry ending to life in this splendid age of learning and labor. It will fast become an age of unsettled brains and shattered nerves unless our young men *know themselves*.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 1000 pages, profusely illustrated, written in plain language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent FREE on receipt of twenty-one (21) cents in stamps, for postage and wrapping *only*. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases hinted at above their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

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SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1896.

(Prepared by W. T. Smith and A. B. Andrews, Jr. and revised by F. H. Busbee, Attorney at Law.)

JUDGES.

Name.	*District.*	*Residence.*
Geo. H. Brown,	First,	Washington.
Henry R. Bryan,	Second,	Newbern.
E. W. Timberlake,	Third,	Louisburg.
W. S. O'B. Robinson,	Fourth,	Goldsboro.
A. W. Graham,	Fifth,	Oxford.
E. T. Boykin,	Sixth,	Clinton.
J. D. McIver,	Seventh,	Carthage.
A. S. Coble,	Eighth,	Statesville.
Henry R. Starbuck,	Ninth,	Winston.
L. L. Greene,	Tenth,	Boone.
W. A. Hoke,	Eleventh,	Lincolnton.
W. L. Norwood,	Twelfth,	Waynesville

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Robinson.
Fall Term—Judge Timberlake.

Beaufort—‡Feb. 17th, May 25th, Nov. 30th.
Currituck—March 2d, Sept. 7th.
Camden—March 9th, Sept. 14th.
Pasquotank—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Perquimans—March 23d, Sept. 28th.
Chowan—March 30th, Oct. 5th.
Gates—April 6th, Oct. 12th.
Hertford—April 13th, Oct. 19th.
Washington—April 20th, June 8th, †Oct. 26th.
Tyrrell—April 27th, Nov. 2d.
Dare—May 4th, Nov. 9th.
Hyde—May 11th, Nov. 16th.
Pamlico—May 18th, Nov. 23d.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Graham.
Fall Term—Judge Robinson.

Craven—‡Feb. 3d, May 4th, Nov. 30th.
Bertie—‡Feb. 17th, April 27th, Sept. 14th, Nov. 9.
Halifax—March 2d, May 25th, Nov. 23d.
Warren—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Northampton—March 30th, Aug. 3d, †Oct. 26.
Edgecombe—April 13th, June 8th, †Oct. 12th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Boykin.
Fall Term—Judge Graham.

Pitt—Jan. 6th, †March 2d, March 30th, Sept. 21st, †Dec. 7th.
Franklin—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Oct. 26th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 3d, June 1st, Nov. 2d.
Vance—Feb. 17th, May 18th, Oct. 5th.
Martin—March 16th, Sept. 7th.
Nash—April 27th, Nov. 23d.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge McIver.
Fall Term—Judge Boykin.

Wake—*Jan. 6th, †Feb. 24th, *March 23d, †April 20th, *July 13th, *Sept. 28th, †Oct. 26th.
Wayne—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Sept. 14th, Oct. 19th.
Harnett—Feb. 17th, Sept. 7th, ‡Nov. 30th.
Johnston—March 9th, Aug. 31st, Nov. 16th.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Coble.
Fall Term—Judge McIver.

Durham—Jan. 13th, †March 23d, *May 11th, *Sept. 14th, †Oct. 12th.
Granville—Jan. 27th, April 20th, July 27th, Nov. 30th.
Chatham—Feb. 10th, May 4th, Sept. 28.
Guilford—Feb. 17th, May 25th, Aug. 31st, Dec. 14th
Alamance—March 9th, May 18th, Nov. 16th.
Orange—March 16th, Aug. 10th, Nov. 2d.
Caswell—April 6th, Aug. 17th, Oct. 26th.
Person—April 13th, Aug. 24th, Nov. 23d.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Starbuck.
Fall Term—Judge Coble.

New Hanover—†Jan. 20th, †April 13th, ‡Sept. 28th.
Sampson—Feb. 3d, April 27th, Oct. 12th.
Duplin—Feb. 17th, Aug. 10th, Dec. 7th.
Green—Feb. 24th, Aug. 17th, Nov. 30th.
Pender—March 2d, Sept. 14th.
Carteret—March 16th, Oct. 26th.
Jones—March 23d, Nov. 2d.
Onslow—March 30th, Nov. 9th.
Lenoir—May 4th, Nov. 16th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Green.
Fall Term—Judge Starbuck.

Anson—*Jan. 6th, †April 27th, *Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Moore—*Jan. 13th, *March 2d, *Aug. 17th, *Dec. 14th
Cumberland—*Jan 20th (2), April 20th, May 11th, *July 27th, †Nov. 16th.
Robeson—Jan. 27th, May 18th, †Aug. 3d, Oct. 5th.
Richmond—*Feb. 10th, †April 13th, June 1st, *Sept. 21st, †Nov. 2d, Dec. 7th.
Columbus—Feb. 24th, July 20th, Nov. 9th.
Bladen—March 16th (2), Oct. 26th.
Brunswick—April 6th, Sept. 14th.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Hoke.
Fall Term—Judge Greene.

Cabarrus: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Iredell: Feb 3d, May 18th, Aug 10th, Nov 9th.
Rowan: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 24th, Nov 23d.
Davidson: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Randolph: March 16th, July 13th, Nov 16th.
Montgomery: March 30th, Oct 5th.
Yadkin: May 4th, Oct 26th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Norwood.
Fall Term—Judge Hoke.

Alexander: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Rockingham: Jan 27th, Aug 3d, Nov 9th,
Forsyth: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 10th, Dec 7th.
Wilkes: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Surry: March 16th, Oct 12th.
Alleghany: March 30th, Sept 21st.
Davie: April 6th, Sept 28th.
Stokes: April 20th, Oct 26th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Brown.
Fall Term—Judge Norwood.

Catawba: Feb 17th, Aug 3rd.
McDowell: March 2nd, Aug 17th.
Burke: March 16th, Aug 31st.
Caldwell: March 30th, Sept 14th.
Ashe: April 13th, Sept 28th.
Watauga: April 27th, Oct 12th
Mitchell: May 4th, Oct 19th.
Yancey: May 18th, Nov 2nd.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Bryan.
Fall Term—Judge Brown.

Mecklenburg: †Jan 20th, †March 16th, †June 1st, Sept 7th, †Oct 5th.
Union: *Jan 27th, *Aug 24th.
Gaston: Feb 17th; Sept 21st.
Stanly: March 2nd, Sept 7th.
Lincoln: March 30th, Oct 19th.
Cleveland: April 13th, Oct 26th.
Rutherford: April 27th, Nov 9th.
Polk: May 11th, Nov 23rd.
Henderson: †May 18th, †Nov 30th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Timberlake.
Fall Term—Judge Bryan.

Madison: †Feb 24th, †Aug 3rd
Buncombe: †March 9th, †Aug 17th, †Dec 7th
Transylvania: March 30th, Sept 7th.
Haywood: †April 6th, †Sept 14th.
Jackson: April 20th, Sept 28th.
Macon: May 4th, Oct 5th.
Clay: May 11th, Oct 12th
Cherokee: *May 18th, *Oct 19th.
Graham: June 1st, Nov 9th.
Swain: June 8th, Nov 23rd.

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The World's Greatest Musicians.

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General Representative,
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NEW SAMPLES,

LATEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

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CALENDARS.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

—I HAVE A FEW—

Breech Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns

LEFT OVER FROM MY CHRISTMAS SALES.

Also a few Muzzle Loading Double and Single Guns.

Also about 25 Enfield Rifles and Muskets,

REMNANTS LEFT BY THE OLD CONFEDS.

All to be sold in the next thirty days at astonishingly low prices for cash or trade.

Old Muzzle Loaders taken in part pay for Breech Loaders.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Patapsco Flouring Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1774.

PERFECTION - IN - FLOUR.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.
The Premier Flour of America.

Manufactured from the Choicest Wheat and Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit and Pastry.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, BALDWIN FAMILY,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G CO., Baltimore,
REPRESENTED BY B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington.	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanf rd,	12:19 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:05 "
Leave Rural Hall,	11.35 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11: "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 P m,
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Arrive Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1 :35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:08 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Papers for Sale

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

	No. 47 Daily.
	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	10 00
	A M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Florence	7 15
Lv. Fayetteville	9 19
Leave Selma....	11 32
Arrive Wilson..	12 40
Leave Tarboro..	1 48

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M. Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:40 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Wash